

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



THE NEW PEER, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR GARNET WOLSELEY, G.C.B., COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMY IN EGYPT.

BIRTHS.

On the 24th inst., at Warsaw, the wife of Robert S. Lindley, Civil Engineer, of a son.

On the 26th inst., at the Grove, Birtley, county Durham, the wife of Richard J. Kay, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 7th inst., at Kirk Braddan, Isle of Man, by the Rev. Walter Scott Dumergue, Vicar of Fareham, Hants, and uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. W. Drury, Vicar of Braddan, and the Rev. Nathaniel Quirk, Incumbent of St. Thomas's, Douglas, Maurice Smelt Duke, son of the late Thomas Oliver Duke, of Clapham, to Edith Fraser (Tottie), fourth daughter of Captain Edward Dumergue, of Douglas, Isle of Man.

DEATHS.

On the 25th inst., William Read, of 77, Jermyn-street, St. James's, and 84, Northumberland-road, Margate, aged 88.

On the 22nd inst., at Sunnyside, Buxton, the Dowager Lady Lyveden.

On the 22nd inst., at Dilhorn Hall, Sir Edward Manningham Buller, Bart., in his 83rd year.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 7.

SUNDAY, OCT. 1.

Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity. Morning Lessons: Jer. v.; Ephes. ii. Evening Lessons: Jer. xxii. or xxxv.; Luke v. 1-17. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 and 3.

MONDAY, OCT. 2.

Cambridge Michaelmas Term begins. Pheasant-shooting begins. Normal School of Science and Royal School of Mines and National Art Training School open. Medical Schools open: St. Bartholomew's; St. Thomas's, 3 p.m.; Dr. Sharkey; Guy's; St. Mary's, Dr. Chambers; St. George's, 4 p.m.; Dr. Herbert Watney; Charing-cross; London; King's College, 4 p.m.; Right Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P.; University College, 4 p.m.; Mr. Marcus Beck; Middlesex, 3 p.m.; Mr. R. W. Lyell.

TUESDAY, OCT. 3.

Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m. Meeting of Church Congress at Nottingham; the Bishop of Lichfield President (four days). Sermons by the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of Truro. Dairy Show, Agricultural Hall (four days).

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4.

Moon's last quarter, 2.17 a.m. Pharmaceutical Society, 8 p.m., distribution of prizes, &c.

THURSDAY, OCT. 5.

Toxophilite Society—Extra Target. Kempton Park Races.

FRIDAY, OCT. 6.—Library Association, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, OCT. 7.—Athletic Sports, Stamford-bridge.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	Miles.	In.			
Sept. 27	29.958	53.7	45.0	72	6	64.4	43.0	NNW.	WNW.	75	0.000	
28	29.974	53.6	41.7	64	5	60.7	47.8	NNW.	NNE.	135	0.010	
29	29.917	49.8	45.8	96	9	58.5	44.7	NNE.	NNW.	213	0.520	
30	29.705	54.2	49.8	85	7	60.5	50.2	NNE.	ESE.	263	0.025	
1	29.777	54.1	45.9	82	7	61.4	47.8	ESE.	N.	293	0.000	
2	29.883	55.0	45.4	70	4	61.7	47.8	NNE.		200	0.005*	
3	29.983	51.7	44.0	76	5	61.3	39.9	NNE.		35	0.000	

* Dew.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.973	29.928	29.662	29.768	29.802	29.904
Temperature of Air	53.9	51.8	58.7	57.4	58.4	54.6
Temperature of Evaporation	50.2	49.9	49.6	54.8	55.9	49.4
Direction of Wind	NNW.	N.	NNW.	ESE.	NNE.	NNE.

BRIGHTON.—THE NEW PULLMAN LIMITED EXPRESS, Lighted by Electricity, and fitted with the Westinghouse Automatic Brake, now runs between Victoria and Brighton.

From VICTORIA, WEEKDAYS, at 10.0 a.m. and 3.50 p.m.
From BRIGHTON, WEEKDAYS, at 1.20 p.m. and 5.45 p.m.

This new Train, specially constructed and elegantly fitted up by the Pullman Car Company, consists of four Cars, each over 58 ft. in length.

The Car "Beatrice" (Drawing-room) contains also a Ladies' Boudoir and Dressing-room.

The Car "Louise" (Parlour) contains also a separate compartment for a private party.

The Car "Victoria" contains a Buffet for Tea, Coffee, and other Light Refreshments, also a Newspaper Counter.

The Car "Maud" is appropriated for Smoking.

The whole Train is lighted by Electricity, the system being that of Edison's incandescent Lamps in connection with Faure's system of Accumulators.

Lavatories are provided in each Car, and a separate compartment for servants is also provided in one of the Cars.

The Staff of this Train consists of a Chief Conductor, Assistant Conductor, a Page Boy, and Two Guards.

There is Electrical communication between the several Cars and the Conductors; a passenger travelling in any one of the Cars can therefore call the attention of the Conductor by pressing one of the small Electric discs.

There is a covered gangway communication between each Car, thereby enabling the Conductors to pass from Car to Car.

BRIGHTON.—EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First-Class Train from Victoria at 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon.

Day Return Tickets, 10s.

A Pullman Drawing-room Car is run in the 10.45 a.m. Train from Victoria to Brighton, returning from Brighton by the 8.30 p.m. Train. Special Cheap Fare from Victoria, including Pullman Car, 13s., available by these Trains only.

PARIS.—SHORTEST, CHEAPEST ROUTE.—Via NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, and ROUEN.

DAY SERVICE.—Every Weekday morning.

NIGHT SERVICE.—Leaving Victoria 7.50 p.m., and London Bridge 8.0 p.m. every Weekday.

FARES—London to Paris and Back—1st Class, £2 15 0; 2nd Class, £1 19 0.

Available for Return within One Month (by the Night Service), 30s.

Third Class Return Tickets (by the Night Service), 10s.

A Through Conductor will accompany the Passengers by the Special Day Service throughout to Paris, and vice versa.

Powerful Paddle Steamers, with excellent cabins, &c.

Trains run alongside Steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.

TICKETS and general information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar-square; City Office, Hay's Agency, Cornhill; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations.

(By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—Seaside.—THE SUMMER SERVICE OF FAST TRAINS is now running to YARMOUTH, Lowestoft, Clacton-on-Sea, Walton-on-the-Naze, Harwich, Dovercourt, Aldeburgh, Felixstowe, Southwold, Hunstanton, and Cromer.

Two Months, Fortnightly, and Friday or Saturday to Monday (first, second, and third class) Tickets are issued by all trains to the above stations at reduced fares.

For full particulars, see Handbills and Time Tables.

WILLIAM BIRT, General Manager.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION." "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM." "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.

ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place (Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain). Will REOPEN for the Autumn Season Monday Evening, OCT. 9, with NOBODY'S FAULT, by Arthur Law and Hamilton Clarke; and Mr. Corney Grain's Musical Sketch, SMALL AND EARLY. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s. Booking Office now open from 10 to 6. No fees.

MADAME CHRISTINE NILSSON and Mr. SIMS REEVES' BENEFIT CONCERT, ROYAL ALBERT HALL, THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 12, at Eight o'clock, this being positively the last appearance of Madame Christine Nilsson previous to her departure for America. Artists:—Madame Christine Nilsson, Miss Clements, Miss Spencer Jones, and Madame Trebelli; Mr. Santley, Mr. Herbert Reeves, Mr. Barrington Foot, and Mr. Sims Reeves. Conductor, Signor Blacina. The full Military Band of the 2nd Life Guards, under the direction of Mr. W. Winterbottom (by permission of the commanding officer). Boxes, Two to Five guineas; Tickets, 10s., 6s., 4s., 3s., 2s., and 5000 admissions, 1s.—At Royal Albert Hall, usual Agents, and Austin's Office, St. James's Hall.

THEATRE MONTE CARLO,

from JAN. 15 to MARCH 15, 1883.

LYRICAL REPRESENTATIONS

(French).

LES NOCES DE FIGARO.

LE PARDON DE PLOERMEC.

FAUST.

VIOLETTA.

MIGNON.

GALATHEE.

LES NOCES DE JEANNETTE.

LA FILLE DU REGIMENT.

LE DOMINO NOIR.

LES DRAGONS DE VILLARS.

ARTISTS ENGAGED.

Madame VAN ZANDT.

Madame HELLERON.

Madame HAMAN.

Madame ENGALLY.

Madame FRAUDIN.

Madame MANSOUR.

Madame S. MAUREA.

Monsieur MAUREA.

Monsieur TALAZAC.

Monsieur DUFICHÉ.

Monsieur PLANCON.

LYCEUM.—ROMEO AND JULIET.—TO-NIGHT,

at a Quarter to Eight—Romeo, Mr. Irving; Juliet, Miss Ellen Terry; Nurse, Mrs. Stirling. Morning Performance and last representation of ROMEO AND JULIET, Saturday, Oct. 7, at Two o'clock. Box-office (Mr. Hurst) open daily from 10 to 6.

LYCEUM.—Mr. HENRY IRVING respectfully informs

the Public that, as the Lyceum Company will be absent from London for ten months from next July, and as it is his intention before that time to present in succession, and for a limited number of nights, the various plays forming the repertoire of the coming tour in America and elsewhere, ROMEO AND JULIET will shortly be WITHDRAWN. The tour of Mr. Irving, Miss Ellen Terry, and the Lyceum Company through the United States of America will commence at New York in October, 1883. The repertoire will consist of "Hamlet," "Much Ado About Nothing," "The Merchant of Venice," "The Lyons Mail," "The Bells," "The Belle's Stratagem," "Richelieu," "Charles I.," and "Louis XI.," to which will be added another Shakspeare Play.—LYCEUM.

POSTAGE FOR FOREIGN PARTS THIS WEEK,

SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.

The publication of the Thin Paper Edition of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS being for the present week suspended, subscribers will please to notice that copies of this Number forwarded abroad must be prepaid according to the following rates:—Threepence to Africa (West Coast of), Alexandria, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Cape of Good Hope, China (via United States), Constantinople, Denmark, France, Germany, Gibraltar, Greece, Holland, Italy, Jamaica, Mauritius, New Zealand, Norway, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America; and Threepence to China (via Brindisi) and India.

Newspapers for foreign parts must be posted within eight days of the date of publication.

Illustrations of the Battle of Tel-el-Kebir, from

Sketches by our Special Artists, will be continued next week.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.

The Egyptian problem has entered upon a new and more agreeable phase. Englishmen are too sober and humane to be unduly dazzled by a successful campaign, however brilliant and complete, and are not sorry that the work of destruction is to be speedily followed by that of reconstruction. Our gracious Sovereign has promptly interpreted the feeling of the nation by deciding to confer a signal mark of approval on our chief military and naval representatives in Egypt. Sir Garnet Wolseley and Admiral Seymour are to be created Peers of the Realm. As to their pre-eminent claims to such a mark of Royal favour there can be no difference of opinion. The military genius that devised the plan of the campaign and the skill and resolution that carried it out with almost mathematical precision have rarely been surpassed. There was never any doubt that the might of England must sooner or later crush the Egyptian rebellion and the undisciplined levies that sustained it. But the Commander-in-Chief had to contend with the forces of nature as well as with the battalions of Arabi, and the length of the conflict seemed uncertain. His sagacity and promptitude overcame both. In little more than a week an aggregate armed force of 60,000 men was scattered by about one third of that number, and the authority of the Khedive over all the land of Egypt was restored, with a minimum of suffering, bloodshed, and destruction. This, thanks to the admirable management of its responsible leaders, is the crowning glory of the British Expedition. While our victories have been purchased at a cost of less than 300 lives, the losses of the Egyptian rebels from first to last are believed not to have exceeded 5000 men, or about one in every thousand of the population, and the devastation caused by the war throughout the country, except at Alexandria, has been remarkably small.

On Monday Cairo witnessed such a novel transformation scene as is possible only in an Oriental country. The entire population turned out to witness the return of their Sovereign to his capital as though it had been a holiday fête. To them it seems to have mattered little that the Khedive was brought back by Giaour troops, or, as a shrewd Arab rebel put it, "restored like a child in his nurse's arms." National aspirations cannot be very deeply seated among a people who can admire with open mouth the splendid foreign troops that ten days before vanquished their own, and who took part in a grand illumination in honour of a Ruler whose execution a fortnight earlier they would probably have witnessed with stolid indifference. Tewfik Pasha may not have "an eye like Mars to threaten and command," but he knows the idiosyncrasies of his subjects. The account of his deferential reception on Monday, his procession through the city at nightfall escorted only by a small detachment of his personal guards—all that remains of the huge Egyptian army—preceded by men carrying flaming braziers, the ungrudging homage paid to him by the thousands of Arabs who followed in his wake, and the brilliant illuminations that brought the day's pageantry to a close, reads like a chapter in the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments." It needed only the spectacle of Arabi himself watching the

strange scene through the bars of his prison-house to give a finishing touch to this truly Oriental picture.

The curtain has already risen upon the next act of the Egyptian drama. Cherif Pasha and his colleagues have already resumed the administration of affairs, and they will no doubt be amenable to the advice of their English protectors. The restraining influence of Sir Garnet Wolseley will be sorely needed to temper justice with mercy; and it may be hoped that Arabi will escape the fate of a malefactor by clearing himself from charges of wilful murder and incendiarism. Probably the miscreants who instigated the massacre at Alexandria, and the subsequent burning of the city, will now be discovered and punished. More complex questions remain behind—such as the liquidation of the enormous claims for indemnity; the disposal of the mass of rebel officers whose occupation is gone; the organisation of a gendarmerie adequate to preserve order, in which, it is said, Baker Pasha is to take the lead; and, most perplexing of all, the satisfactory solution of the international problem, so that the respective claims of France, Italy, and Turkey may be satisfactorily adjusted. But these and other questions "loom in the distance." The return to our shores of ship-loads of wounded, most of whom are happily recovering, enables us to realise the stern realities of war. The Household Brigade and the Channel Fleet are ordered home, but 10,000 of our troops will remain as a garrison for months to come, till an adequate defensive force has been constituted and the institutions of a renovated Egypt have been placed upon a secure basis.

The sudden resignation of Mr. Dillon, the most uncompromising and irrepressible of the Land League leaders, reminds us not only that the Government have troubles nearer home, but that they exist in a somewhat mitigated form. Ill-health can hardly be the sole reason of the retirement from public life of the member for Tipperary. Agreeing with Mr. Parnell that Ireland must enjoy no respite from agitation, he is believed to differ widely from his chief as to the new departure that should be made. He is far more favourable to the wild Nationalist and Socialist schemes of Mr. Davitt than to the Constitutional programme of Mr. Parnell, who aims at such moderate changes as a reform of the Grand Jury system, the raising of a fund for the payment of members, an extension of the Parliamentary franchise, and a modified form of Home Rule. The cohesion of the Land Leaguers will ere long be tested. Before Parliament meets, on Oct. 24, a National Convention is to be held in Dublin, with a view to consolidate into one Federation the "independent organisations of a Nationalist character" that exist in Ireland. In this new political campaign, which is to be strictly within legal limits, there is little chance of general support from the tenant farmers. The provisions of the Land Act and of the Rent Arrears Act are gradually improving their position and producing a feeling of contentment, which is scarcely favourable to agitation. The Irish occupiers of the soil are inclined to "rest," if not to be "thankful." Probably Mr. Parnell's action will find a more convenient arena in the House of Commons than in the Irish towns. The battle of Obstruction is not yet fought out, and the autumn Session is, it is rumoured, to be signalised by tactics which are intended to stave off the consideration of the Rules of Procedure by an avalanche of Irish questions. Perhaps Mr. Parnell and his clique will be checkmated. As the *Times* emphatically warns them, "Irishmen may find themselves trampled down, or moved forcibly out of the way, if they attempt to interrupt. They can expect"—we hope they will receive—"no favour from either side." But is not the *Times* somewhat too sanguine on this point? Without, however, anticipating the future, it is gratifying to observe—thanks to the efficiency of the Crimes Prevention Act—the gradual mastery secured by the law in Ireland. Agrarian outrages are at length being detected and punished. The execution of Walsh, following hard upon the hanging of Hynes; the arrest of the supposed ten assassins who with horrible brutality slaughtered the Joyce family in Connemara; the unexpected revelations relative to the Lough Mask murders; and last, but not least, the heavy rates levied upon districts where atrocities have prevailed, have produced a deep and salutary impression on the Irish peasantry. The recovered supremacy of the Irish Executive is seen in the marked decrease of agrarian crime in Ireland.

The British harvest is at length gathered in, except in some outlying localities. While torrents of rain and destructive floods have almost swept away the fruits of agricultural toil in Switzerland and Northern Italy, and for a time imprisoned a whole army of British tourists, genial weather has, on the whole, favoured the concluding labours of the field north of the Tweed and in Ireland—where, however, the potato disease has become rife. It is as yet too early to expect trustworthy statistics. But every calculation of the year's produce is hopeful, if not sanguine. Sir J. B. Lawes, the eminent agriculturist, briefly sums up his conclusions by saying that "although the yield of the wheat crop may not be equal to expectation, all the other crops of the country generally are very good, and the prospects of agriculture are more favourable than they have been for several years past."

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Sir Garnet Wolseley will have all kinds of nice things presented to him when he comes home—a coronet (and a pocketful of money, I hope), gold-hilted swords, services of plate; municipal freedoms, inclosed in gold caskets; illuminated addresses, and the like. A not inappropriate Christmas gift (seeing that Sir Garnet has a strong sense of humour) might be a splendidly-bound album containing a carefully-selected assortment, in various languages—from English to Arabic, and from French to Russ—of extracts from newspapers in which his dismal failure and collapse were confidently prophesied. A correspondent sends me the subjoined sweet sample of vaticination from a newspaper called *The State*, published at Richmond, Virginia, U.S.A. :—

It is more than probable that General Sir Garnet Wolseley has made the same mistake so many British commanders have made before him, from Braddock down, of underrating his enemy; but that, unlike most of them, he has discovered his error, and, instead of persisting in it, has prudently determined to act with more caution in his future operations. From his conduct since the engagement at Kassassin he so glowingly described in his very long and highly-coloured despatch, it is now more than suspected that was a sort of "British Bull Run;" or, if there was a victory at all, it belonged to Arabi, as that General stoutly claims. At all events, Sir Garnet's promised "crushing" of the audacious rebel at one blow in one great battle in a day or two seems to be postponed to some period far in the future, and each day increases the apprehensions of a prolonged and desperate conflict.

This cheery forecast bears date Sept. 6; on Sept. 13 Tel-el-Kebir was won.

As regards England's destiny, it would appear (according to *The State*) that Europe, from the Channel to the confines of Russia, is looking on at our interference in Egypt without any kind of sympathetic feeling; "Spanish chivalry, too, is bringing out and brushing up its rusty old armour, and, thinking the opportunity fortunate, threatens to open with Krupp's big guns upon Gibraltar"; New Zealand is "in arms"; Ireland is struggling for her independence; and we are generally in a bad way. Still *The State* does not give us up as altogether hopeless. We may continue to hold the outside world in check and put down sedition at home till our "thousand years of brilliant deeds and triumphant rule be brought to a close, and the sceptre passes into the hands of the younger and more vigorous branch of the family on this (the Virginian) side of the great ocean."

I know Richmond, Virginia—genial, warm-hearted, hospitable Richmond—intimately. The article to which I have adverted was possibly penned by a gentleman who knows England well, who delights in the society of English people, and who may be even proud of his English descent; but who is impelled now and then to tweak the British lion by the nose and twist the noble animal's tail (on paper) in order to serve some purely local political purpose of a lobbying, log-rolling, wire-pulling, or pipe-laying nature.

Readers of Captain Maryatt's naval novels, and officers who have been in garrison at Malta, and are fond of shooting, have long since been aware of the island of Gozo (four miles N.W. of Malta: length, nine miles; breadth, four and a half miles; chief town, Rabato); but until the day before yesterday the name of Gozo was not much "tossed upon tongues." To-day, in hundreds of English homes, a painful interest is being taken in this island of the Maltese group. I am asked to make it known that the Surgical Base Hospital for the wounded of the Egyptian Expedition at Gozo is now open, and is rapidly filling with patients. "The convalescence of the wounded," the Brigade Surgeon in charge tells me, "is always tedious, as the men are perhaps in perfect health and eager to be again with their comrades at the front; and to relieve their tedium a few newspapers or periodicals would be most acceptable;" for although Government supplies everything that can conduce to the comfort and well-being of the patients, the medical officers are unable to "indent" on the commissariat or ordnance stores for newspapers.

Anyone who would kindly forward newspapers, magazines, or periodicals to Gozo would be doing a real service to the wounded and accelerating their convalescence. The postage to Gozo is, for newspapers, one halfpenny per ounce, and for packets of printed papers one halfpenny per two ounces.

"Enquirer" has been trying in vain to discover the author of the expression "to pour oil on the troubled waters." Can I trace it, he asks, to its fountain head? No, indeed, I cannot. I have been trying to reach that fountain-head for years. To pour oil on fire, or as the old black letter "Thesaurus" of 1573 puts it, "to minister matter of greater furie, or of further increase of mischief," can be traced to the "oleum addere camino" of Horace; but the origin of the expression relative to the oleaginous pacification of the raging waves remains almost hopelessly obscure; at least, to my quest. My correspondent adds, "Strangely enough, most people assert that it 'is somewhere in the Bible'; and I have been astonished at many who should be better informed making this mistake." The mistake is not so very strange after all. "A soft answer turneth away wrath" (Prov. xv. 1) is the metonymical equivalent for oil quieting troubled waters. Do you remember how many of my correspondents vehemently contested my assertion that the precept "Spare the Rod and spoil the Child" was not to be found, *literatim et verbatim*, in Scripture? And I daresay there are many more who would contest the assertion now.

Meanwhile, within recent days successful experiments have been made. Most of us remember that Commodore Wilkes, of the United States Navy, witnessed the mollification of the sea by the oil leaking from the hull of a whaler in a violent storm off the Cape of Good Hope. Actually one reads :—

The Earl of Aberdeen, Sir A. Gordon, M.P., Professor Siemens, and other distinguished persons have witnessed the operation of laying down the pipes and tanks at the entrance of Aberdeen Harbour, for the purpose of testing the efficacy of the practice of pouring oil on the water to calm it in stormy weather, and thus facilitate the entrance of vessels. The bar at Aberdeen is exceedingly dangerous in rough weather, and the sandy bottom of the channel is peculiarly fitted for putting to the test the utility

of the plan proposed by Mr. Shields. The Aberdeen Harbour Commissioners have been the first to avail themselves of this new plan. It will be some time before all the pipes are laid and arrangements completed, but the work is being carefully done, and Mr. Shields is confident of its success. The material used is common fish oil, which is obtainable at a very cheap rate. The only difficulty that presents itself is that the pipes will be an obstruction to dredging operations.

Do people still sup, I wonder? My supper days have long since been over; and I frequently read allusions to late suppers as being, in polite society at least, an obsolete meal. Still, I fancy that in the provinces where people dine early, and do not yield to the attractions of the "high tea" which the Americans claim to have invented, but which has long flourished in Lancashire and Yorkshire, supper must still be a popular repast. This should be so, since I find in its third edition a capital little book called "Supper Dishes for People with small Means" (London: Simpkin and Marshall; Ipswich: Pawsey and Hayes). In a modest and sensible preface the author (presumably a lady of position) tells us that it has been her study in making these recipes "to use up all the odds and ends of cold meats and puddings, and to bring the expenses of all the dishes down to the lowest scale possible." She holds that clarified dripping may be used instead of butter in pastry, cakes and puddings, and is more wholesome; that "melted butter" and "white sauce" can be made with good lard in lieu of butter; and that nearly all her dishes (she has personally tested them all, in what Bacon terms "experiments solitary") can be made in the morning under the supervision of the mistress, and be heated for supper even by an inexperienced servant.

The price of the book is only sixpence, so it would not be fair to steal any of the lady's recipes. For simplicity and tastiness I may, however, recommend "Australian meat and pancakes," "Curried haricot beans," "Turkish grillards," "Oyster and potato pie," "Felixstowe pudding," "Russian Gallimaufry," "Baked sprats," and "Sheep's head raised pie." Sheep's head is a shamefully neglected viand among polite gastronomes (I presume because the commonalty call it a "jemmy"); and while we revel in sardines, which are frequently only pilchards in disguise, we are ashamed to eat sprats.

I lament the absence of tripe from the lady's excellent little treatise. Tripe is eminently a supper dish. There are seventeen recipes for dressing it in the last edition of "Cassell's Dictionary of Cookery." I fancy that my esteemed friend Dr. Benjamin Richardson, if he allowed his patients to take a late evening meal, would not set his face against a tripe supper—the tripe merely boiled in milk and "smothered" in onions. I remember that while the skilled and humane physician in question was tending me in a long and dire sickness I suffered dreadfully from insomnia—sleeplessness which no narcotics would subdue—and that he bade me take a boiled Portugal onion for supper, as a hypnotic. Would just one little bit of tripe have been tolerated as well?

Mem.: Supper, to judge from Tusser's "Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry," was a favourite country meal in the days of Henry VIII. Says the antique T. with reference to "supper time huswifery" :—

Use mirth and good word
At bed and at board.
Provide for thy husband to make him good cheer,
Make merry together while time ye be here.

Declare after supper—take heed there unto
What work in the morning each servant shall do.

While, as regards "after supper," T. reminds us that—

Thy soul hath a clog;
Remember thy dog.
Remember those children whose parents be poor,
Which hunger, yet dare not to crave at the door.

Correspondents I have, I wis, from very out-of-the-way places. "W. G. St. C." writes me from Moulmein, British Burmah, to draw attention to "an ancient 'Echo'" about the pronunciation of the word Trafalgar. The ancient "Echo" was published, according to my correspondent, so far back as January, 1865. I remember it not. Another, more "sensational," communication is a half-charred sheet of paper, from somewhere in New South Wales, kindly inclosed by the authorities of the General Post Office in a fresh envelope, with this significant superscription, "Burnt letter from Alaska." So far as I can make out, the contents of the half-incinerated document relate to "The Whole Duty of Man."

The real name of Lord Rockingham's filly, the meaning of which a correspondent is so anxious to discover, is "Allabaculia," and not "Allabaculic." I wrote it (never having heard of the horse before) with a c, because in my correspondent's manuscript the terminal letter looked like a c, and has been pronounced by the experts (armed with strong magnifying-glasses) to be a c, and not an a. But the error in orthography, which I hasten to correct, does not help one towards discovering the derivation of "Allabaculia." My esteemed contemporary the *Sporting Times* is jocose on the subject :—

Catch us trying to find out the meaning of a name bestowed on a race-horse! A few years ago a controversy, lasting weeks, took place in this paper as to the derivation of "Silvio." At last we went to Lord Falmouth, who told us that the name had no meaning, but it "sounded nice." By-the-bye, with regard to Allabaculia, on turning to the *Racing Calendar* for 1776, we find in the official record of the race that it was won by Lord Rockingham's br b f by Sampson, and the betting says "2 to 1 on Lord Rockingham's colt." The question now is did Allabaculia win the first St. Leger, and if so was it a colt or a filly?

True, O "Wizard!" but does not the word "colt," contrary to our usual modern acceptation thereof, really mean "the young of the equine genus, irrespective of sex?"—*Vide Webster*. And *vide* not Webster, but "Bacon's Natural History":—"The colt hath about four years of growth, and so the fawn, and so the calf."—A friend tells me that during the last century the male and female foals were equally called "colts;" and they are so called to this day in

Virginia and South Carolina. And hearken to this, O "Wizard." In the year 1657 William Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle, put forth at Antwerp a notable book about Horsemanship, adorned with sumptuous plates. I have it, and it is worth many shekels. The Duke has naught to say concerning fillies; but he does say "You ought, therefore, to take up your colts from their dams at the beginning of winter . . . putting both male and female in a clean warm stable" (chap. vi., p. 25); and again, at p. 26, the Duke observes, "As to your mare-colts, you may let them run abroad till they are three years old." So, in the infancy of the British turf, there were he-colts and she-colts.

Looking into Lawrence's "Farriery," published in 1816, I find that authority distinguishing the equine young as "colts" and "fillies." I am quite aware that in the most encyclopædic of modern English dictionaries, the just-published Ogilvie's "Imperial Dictionary," edited by C. Annandale (London: Blackie and Son), the word "colt" is defined as meaning "a young horse, commonly and distinctively applied to the male: filly being the female." But 'twas not so, to all seeming, a hundred and odd years ago.

Mem.: Anent Lord Falmouth saying that "Silvio" had no meaning as a name, but that "it sounded nice," my "horsey" Mentor tells me that about 1760 there was a famous horse by the name of "Silvio," which was trained at Richmond in Yorkshire, where "Silvio" Lodge still perpetuates his name.

"A. M.," who, if not a descendant of seems to be of sympathetic kith and kin to the lamented Mr. Edward Cocker, of New-street, Covent Garden, Teacher of Writing and Arithmetic, comments upon what he terms the "peculiar" ciphering of the Trades Union Congress, who stated that a weekly subscription of one penny from each member of the Unions would yield £25,000 per annum wherewith to return and remunerate representatives in Parliament of the working-classes. But my correspondent, estimating the entire number of members of Trades Unions represented at the Congress at 510,592, calculates the amount of the weekly penny subscription to be £110,630 a year.

And are we really in danger of being invaded by the "Heathen Chinee," not in his hundreds but in his tens of thousands? Are our carpenters and plasterers, our stonemasons and bricklayers; nay, our very navvies and gasketers, to be ruined by the competition of Chinese cheap labour? Are Betsy Jane the cook and Sarah Ann the housemaid to be ousted by the yellow men with the pigtailed, who cook so cleverly, make beds so neatly, and scrub floors so conscientiously; while Mrs. Tearall, the washerwoman, is elbowed from her tub by Ah Sing, the laundryman, from Canton?

Mr. H. Hyndman, the leading spirit of a mysterious federation of "Democrats," seems to fear that such an irruption of "silken barbarians" is of imminent occurrence, and should be checked forthwith by legislative prohibition of the immigration of Chinamen to this country. That Ah Sing, as a domestic servant, would be an appreciable boon in middle-class households I have no manner of doubt. Our supply of female servants is not by any means superabundant; indeed, so far as willing and competent servants, the supply is not equal to the demand. The "young ladies" who reside in the basement command good wages and good board and lodging; and sensible mistresses have abandoned (as a bad job) any interference with the toilettes which their female retainers choose to assume on their "day out." When I was young, mistresses would not allow their maids to wear ringlets. Feathers in bonnets were prohibited, and a housemaid who carried a parasol was looked upon with disfavour.

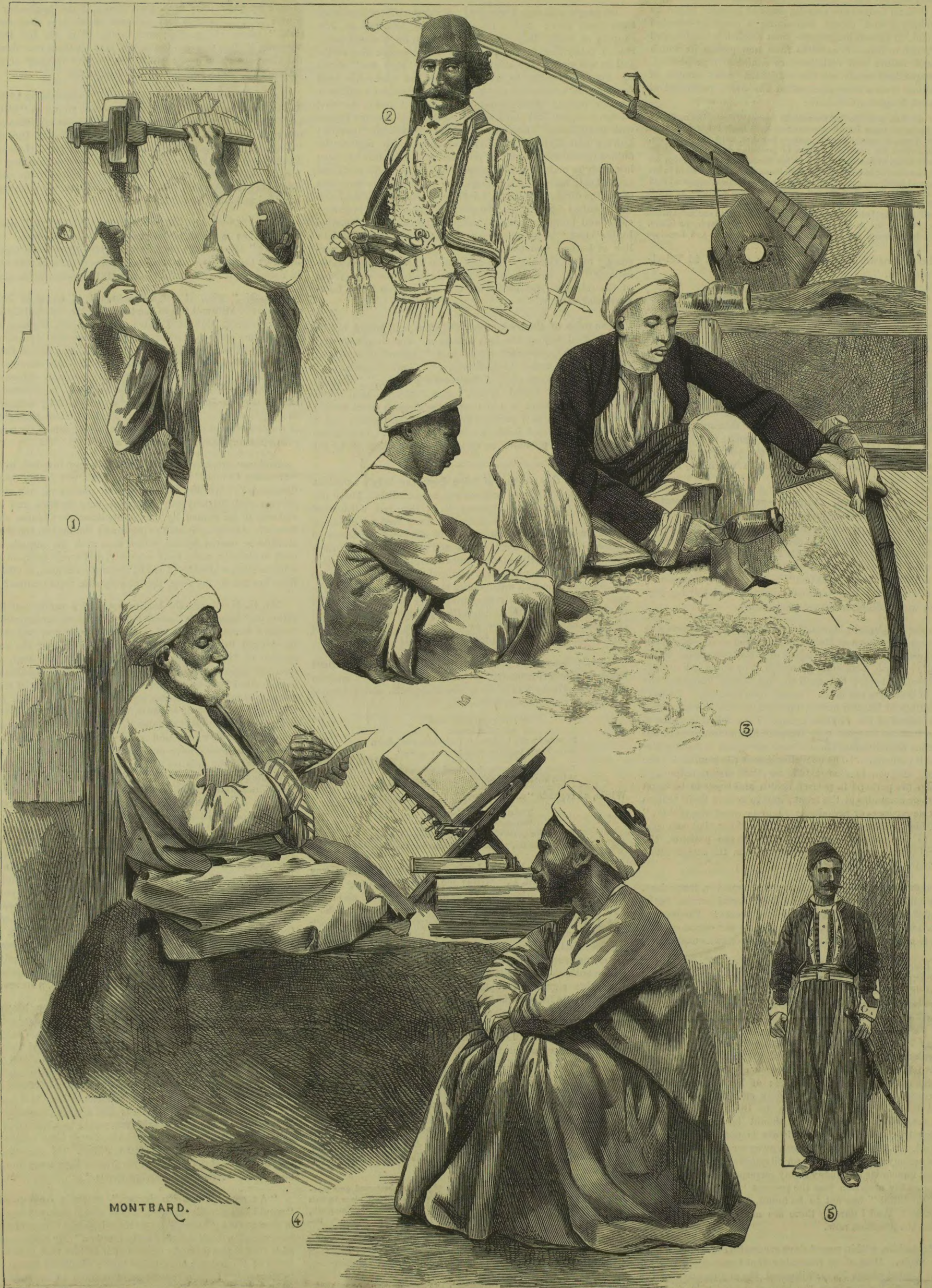
But there is a rapidly growing disinclination among these young ladies to be servants, at all. They prefer to stoop all day over a sewing machine or to fill cartridges in a factory (there are some hundreds of young ladies similarly employed within pistol-shot of my house), or to toil at cigar or umbrella making, or even at posting labels on pickle and preserve bottles and tins of biscuits and packets of cocoa. They like their "liberty" they say; and they may not be gainsaid. The Heathen Chinee, on the other hand, likes servitude, so long as he is well treated. So does the negro. He is, happily, no longer a slave; but he has been free in the United States for nearly twenty years, and he is still, in the main, a servant.

Mr. Hyndman has a good many hard facts on his side to plead against an indiscriminate immigration of pig-tailed people from the Flowery Land. In San Francisco they are quite as much a curse as they are a boon. Isolated, they are useful and harmless; but in their gregarious state their filthy habits, their addictedness to gambling and opium-smoking, render them far from agreeable denizens of a civilised community. Moreover, with the lower orders of Irish it is scarcely possible for the Chinaman to live; and a large Chinese colony in London close to a large Irish one would be a hotbed of riot and outrage, and would necessitate a very large addition to the strength of the Metropolitan Police. On the whole, it would be best if Ah Sing and his friends kept away from the land of the "red-headed foreign devils."

"An aspiring Dublin Jarvey," writes a correspondent, "would feel greatly obliged if you would give your opinion, in next week's 'Echoes,' as to the advisability or prudence of running a few Irish outside cars in London." My correspondent adds that it was formerly rumoured in Dublin that H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught intended to take a couple of outside cars to England. I can give no kind of opinion in the matter. I should like to see the Irish jaunting car, the Victoria, and the droschky plying in the streets of the metropolis. But in vehicular matters it is perilous to encourage ideas of innovation or of improvement. You may go all the way from Westminster Bridge to Greenwich by tramway car for a few pence; and a lady of unimpeachable veracity informs me that she can ride by omnibus from Farringdon-street to Charing-cross for a penny.

G. A. S.

THE PEOPLE OF EGYPT: SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



1. Instead of a latch-key. 2 Janissary of the Greek Consulate. 3. Cleaning wool. 4. A Public Letter-Writer. 5. Janissary of the British Consulate.



MAJOR T. COLVILLE, HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY,
KILLED AT TEL-EL-KEBIR.



CAPT. J. C. WARDELL, ROYAL MARINE LIGHT INFANTRY,
KILLED AT TEL-EL-KEBIR.

OFFICERS KILLED IN EGYPT.

Captain John Charles Wardell, Royal Marine Light Infantry, who was killed at Tel-el-Kebir, received his commission as Sub-Lieutenant Royal Marines on June 28, 1865; was promoted to Lieutenant, Aug. 3, 1867; and Captain on June 25, 1880. He served in her Majesty's ships *Liverpool* and *Valiant*, and also in the Royal Marine Battalion in South Africa during the Zulu campaign. He was Assistant Musketry Instructor at the Plymouth Division Royal Marines from 1879 to 1880, and was a clever and very promising officer.

Major Thomas Colville, of the Highland Light Infantry Regiment (late 71st and 74th Foot), was born on Oct. 3, 1841, and entered the Army as an Ensign in the 63rd (West Suffolk) Regiment, by purchase, on March 9, 1860. He obtained his Lieutenant's commission, also by purchase, on July 19, 1864; and in the following October was transferred to the 74th Highland Regiment. He was gazetted a Captain on Feb. 4, 1871; and on July 1 of last year was promoted to be a Major in the Highland Light Infantry. The regiment lately styled the 74th Highlanders, now forming the second battalion of the Highland Light Infantry, lost three officers killed, and five

wounded, in the battle of Tel-el-Kebir; and its services in the Egyptian campaign have enhanced the renown it had gained by a long series of former services.

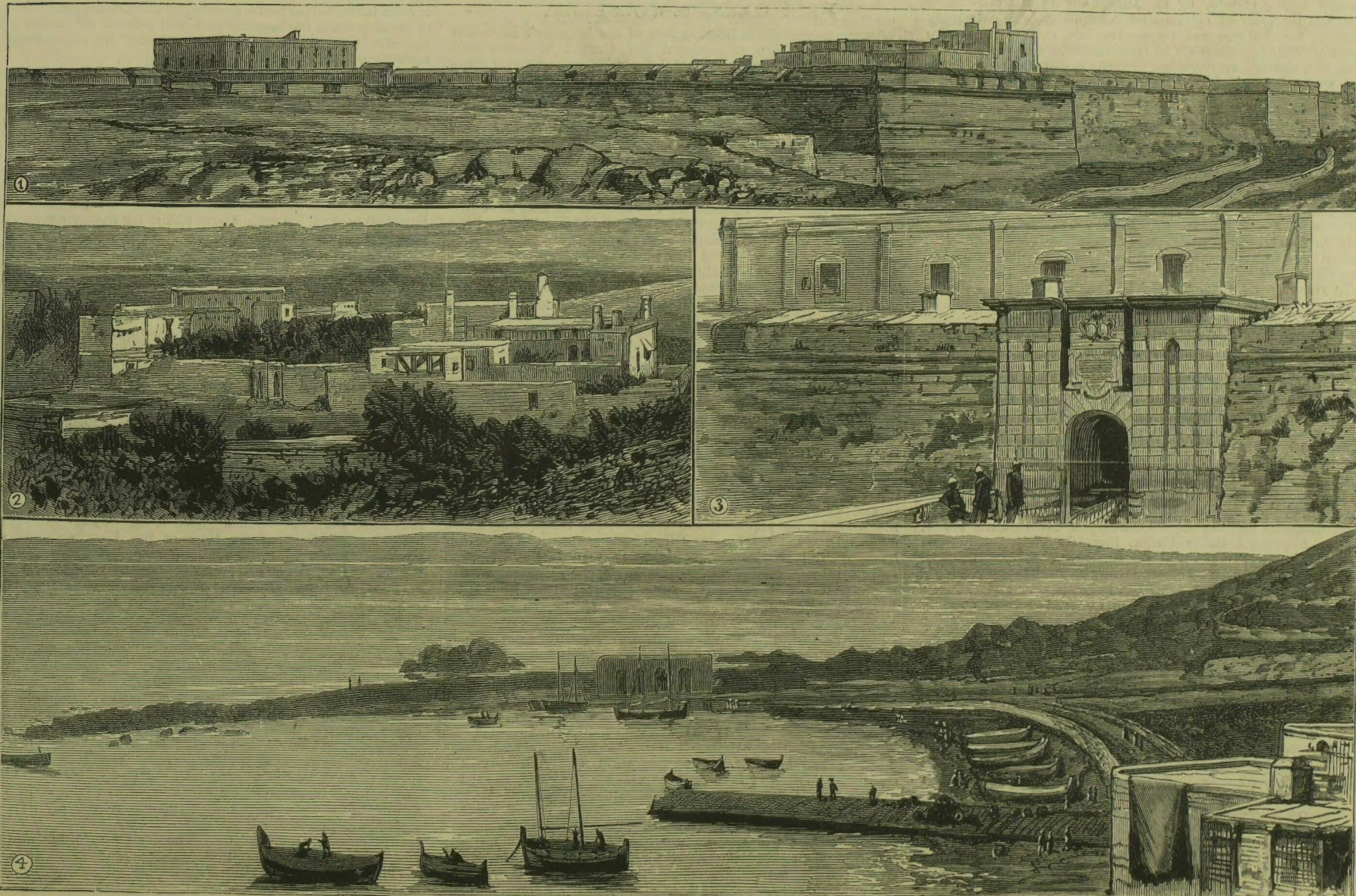
THE HOSPITAL AT GOZO.

The island of Gozo, which has been selected for the reception of wounded of the Egyptian Expedition, is situated about three miles to the north-west of Malta, of which it is a dependency. Fort Chambray is situated on a hill just above the little port of Miggiaro, and contains a large square building erected by the old Knights of Malta as a barrack. The building contains ample space for from 150 to 200 wounded and their attendants, and is well suited for its purpose. It has been fitted up with every regard to the comfort and well-being of the wounded. It is under the command of Brigade-Surgeon Tippetts and an efficient staff of medical officers. Five nursing sisters, under Superintending Sister J. King, are also doing duty here. The first batch of wounded arrived on Sept. 4. They landed at five p.m. at Miggiaro. Ambulances and swing cots were at the wharf to meet them. They were all washed and dressed, had their wounds attended to, and had

a comfortable tea by seven. Among the wounded are several Life Guardsmen, and it is found somewhat difficult to pack them into the usual sized cots. A second lot of wounded arrived on the 12th inst., and the authorities are daily expecting to receive a large number from the fights at Kassassin and Tel-el-Kebir.

It is satisfactory to know that our brave soldiers are so well cared for. Those who remember Scutari in the days of the Crimean war will find an agreeable contrast in our present hospital arrangements.

On Saturday the corner-stone of a block of buildings connected with the south-eastern side of the British Museum was laid by Mr. Edward A. Bond, Principal Librarian. These buildings are to be erected from funds bequeathed by the late Mr. William White, who resided in the neighbourhood. There will be accommodation on the ground floor for the rapidly-increasing collection of newspapers, together with a convenient reading-room in which they can be consulted; and on the two upper floors of the front and north side rooms for the department of prints and drawings, with ample space for exhibition.



1. Fort Chambray.

2. House of the Medical Staff.

3. Principal Gateway of Fort.

4. The Port, or landing-place, at Miggiaro.

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

The war, so far as hostilities are concerned, was brought to an end last Saturday, by the surrender of Damietta and of Abd-el-Al with his Nubian soldiery, the story of his having been put to death by them, on account of his refusal to surrender, being wholly unfounded. General Sir Evelyn Wood, who commanded the brigade of British troops sent to occupy Damietta, as he approached that town by the railway, met large bodies of the disbanded garrison, without their arms, ready to make submission. At Kafr-el-Battikh, five miles from Damietta, he met Abd-el-Al, who at once gave himself up as a prisoner, and the British force marched on to take possession of the town and forts. The remainder of the negro soldiers had plundered the Governor's treasury, and the houses of some of the inhabitants, but order was soon restored. The fortress of Ghemileh, on the seacoast near Port Said, was afterwards visited, and the guns and stores were removed.

In the meantime, Sir Garnet Wolseley at Cairo did not find it necessary, as was rumoured on Tuesday week, to overawe the Arab town population by threatening to fire upon them from the Citadel. He considered it expedient, however, to make an impression upon their minds by a formal display of the British military force. Accordingly, the Cavalry Division paraded on Saturday morning, and made a progress through the native bazaars. It consisted of the Household Troops, Dragoons, Hussars, Indian Cavalry, and the Mounted Infantry, and extended nearly three miles in length. Even to those accustomed to military spectacles the show of this splendid body of horsemen in their fighting kits, the men who had fought at Mahameh, Kassassin, and Tel-el-Kebir, and who had since performed the ride to Cairo, was magnificent. To the natives of Cairo it was conclusive evidence that the English are masters of Egypt. The faces of the crowd expressed, as usual in the native quarter, a sullen hostility, but amazement succeeded as the seemingly endless line of troops passed by, and Cairo altogether remained perfectly quiet till Monday, when the Khedive Tewfik Pasha arrived from Alexandria, and made his formal entry into the capital city.

At Alexandria, on Monday morning, the Khedive took his departure for Cairo, amidst cordial demonstrations on all sides. His Highness drove to the station, accompanied by Sir Edward Malet, the British Consul-General, and escorted by a detachment of Bengal Lancers. The route was lined with British troops, and at the gaily-decorated station an English military band was drawn up, which, on the arrival of the Khedive, struck up the Egyptian National Anthem. All the authorities, civil and military, were in waiting to receive his Highness, who left at the appointed time, with the Consul-General and the Egyptian Ministers.

The railway train brought the Khedive to Cairo soon after three o'clock in the afternoon. On its arrival there a Royal salute of twenty-one guns was fired. At the station was the Duke of Connaught, who greeted the Khedive in a frank, generous manner. Next came Sir John Adye, and then Sir Garnet Wolseley, with whom the Khedive spoke for several minutes. Last of all the Sheikh-ul-Islam appeared and pronounced a brief religious benediction or prayer, during which the Khedive appeared to be much affected. The platform swarmed with crowds of native officers of all ranks, wearing gorgeous uniforms. The guard of honour was furnished by a hundred men from the Brigade of Guards, some of whom were also in attendance at the railway station, which was tastefully decorated. Long rows of pillars stood on the platform adorned with branches of date-palms and pennons bearing the national symbol of the crescent and star. The doors and windows of the station offices, which are surmounted by round arches, were ornamented in a similar manner. The passage through which the Khedive went to his carriage was adorned with palm-branches and varieties of flowering plants. All the way from the station to the Ismailieh Palace the Khedive's progress resembled a triumphal procession. The scene presented by the great multitudes assembled in the streets, by the thousands of gaily-coloured flags, and by miles of ornamental colonnades, was extremely effective; the sun was not oppressive, and cool breezes were blowing. With his escort of the Household Cavalry the Khedive drove in a magnificent carriage towards the bridge over Canal-road, which was lined on both sides by cavalry. The bridge over which his Highness next passed was lined by 200 men from each battalion of the Guards, who also occupied the route to Kantara-street. Counting 200 men from each Cavalry Regiment, and 400 from each Infantry Regiment, the road, which is about three miles long, by which his Highness advanced, must have been lined by about 5000 men. On the arrival of the Khedive at the Ismailieh Palace a Royal salute was fired from the Kasr-el-Nil Barracks, between which and the Palace 100 men of the Royal Horse Artillery and 500 men of the Field Artillery were posted. Some minutes after the Khedive entered the Palace gate a third and last salute boomed forth from the citadel at the other end of Cairo.

In the evening, between nine and ten o'clock, the Khedive drove out in an open carriage, escorted by a small detachment of his personal guards, and preceded by men carrying flaming braziers. He thus passed through the town at a walking pace, followed by an immense crowd of natives. The Princes, Consuls, and a small suite were also driving slowly through the streets. They were met everywhere with marks of the greatest respect. The display of fireworks at the Esbekieh Garden and the illuminations were a grand success.

On Tuesday forenoon, the Khedive held a grand Levée, which was attended by a great number of Egyptian officials, diplomatists, and men of rank, and by all the British Generals, with the staffs, except Sir Garnet Wolseley, who is ill; the Duke of Connaught was present at this Levée. The Khedive has conferred on Sir Garnet Wolseley the Grand Cross of the Osmanieh, and another high Order upon Sir Edward Malet. He has appointed Baker Pasha, formerly known as Colonel Valentine Baker, to superintend the formation of a force of gendarmes, for which recruits are being enlisted in Switzerland.

Our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, is now at Cairo, and we shall expect from him abundant materials for illustrations of the reception of the British Army there, and subsequently of the Khedive, with the grand review and parade of the troops which is to be held this day (Saturday). Of the Sketches engraved for our present Number, two or three belong to the action of Saturday, Sept. 9, four days before the decisive victory at Tel-el-Kebir. The British force was then encamped at Kassassin Lock. Early that Saturday morning, Colonel Pennington, of the 13th Bengal Lancers, went out with a party of thirty men to set the videttes, when he saw three squadrons of cavalry and a number of infantry advancing to attack. With great pluck he fired on them and then charged with his small force, killing ten of the enemy. Both sides being afterwards reinforced, a serious engagement took place. The Egyptian troops had started at three o'clock in the morning, under the belief that Kassassin was weakly defended; their plan being to attack with the main body, consisting of 11,000 infantry and five squadrons of cavalry, in front, while 2500 more operated from Salahieh against the right flank of the camp. To frustrate this movement General Wills, to whom General Graham had resigned the command, advanced to meet the enemy so as to

place himself between the two Egyptian columns. As usual, the shells of the enemy were aimed too high and failed to explode. Our better-aimed missiles did more execution, and when the Marines and King's Rifles began a sharp musketry fire Arabi's troops retreated, losing four Krupp guns, two of which the Marines captured with a rush. The casualties on our side are reported to be three killed and about fifty wounded, while more than a hundred Egyptians were killed. The positions of the different bodies of our troops engaged, and of the guns, are shown in our Artist's Sketch of a "General View" of this action, which was ultimately fought some distance in advance of the British outposts in front of Kassassin, and within sight of the Egyptian earthworks of Tel-el-Kebir. The extent of country shown in the background of this view, from the left hand to the right, is about four miles. To the left hand, still in the background, is the British camp, with one of the enemy's shell falling into it. The positions of the British Artillery are shown along the same distant line, beginning with the forty-pounder from H.M.S. Penelope, and the Krupp gun captured from Arabi, which were mounted upon an ironclad train on the railway, just outside the Camp. A naval officer with this gun from the Penelope, Lieutenant Purvis, R.N., was severely wounded. In the background centre are seen clouds of smoke, marking the positions of the British twenty-five pounders; and farther on, of the mountain screw-gun battery, under Major Free, which is the subject of a separate illustration. In the foreground is a military water-cart, drawn by four horses; then a couple of officers galloping after Borrodale's battery of Royal Horse Artillery, which is hastening at full speed to the front. A train of camels with ammunition, and another water-cart, are going in the same direction. Beyond these, we see four squadrons of Bengal cavalry riding forward to meet the enemy, who must be understood to be outside the range of this picture, away to the right hand. The 18th Royal Irish, and the Household Cavalry, are discerned in the right-hand background. In Mr. Prior's other Sketch of this engagement, he represents the working of the Mountain Battery, "hard at it," with their mules patiently standing behind; the battery of Royal Horse Artillery is seen in the background to the extreme right. The incidents of an officer questioning a prisoner on the battle-field, and the scene in the telegraph tent during an action, when the special correspondents are writing and handing in their despatches, while the operator is preparing to send them along the electric wire, are the subjects of two more illustrations of the campaign. Another represents the appearance of the Indian cavalry on their road to Cairo.

We published last week an exact account of the great and decisive battle at Tel-el-Kebir on Tuesday, Sept. 13, when Sir Garnet Wolseley, at five o'clock in the morning, with about fifteen thousand troops who had made a night march of six miles from Kassassin, in less than half an hour stormed the fortified position of the Egyptian Army, held by twenty-two thousand men with forty guns, and completely dispersed the enemy's forces, Arabi Pasha taking to flight, and leaving the road open to Zagazig and to Cairo. Our Extra Special Supplement of this week consists of a fine drawing, by Mr. R. C. Woodville, which represents the attack on the Egyptian batteries, and which will be admired as one of the most effective works of that Artist, so eminently successful in his delineation of scenes of warfare.

The Sketches of different classes of native Egyptian town-folk, by M. Montbard, will have not the less interest since the British occupation of Cairo. Two of these figures are the Janissaries or guards, in the service of the British and Greek Consulates. One represents the process of cleaning wool, or possibly cotton. A professional letter-writer, seated in his shop or booth, is seen employing his ready pen for the use of an illiterate customer, who will pay him the regular fee. The action of a native gentleman opening his simply latched house-door, not locked, with a piece of stick, "instead of a latch-key," needs no explanation.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY.

The announcement, on Monday last, of her Majesty's intention to bestow Peerages on General Sir Garnet Wolseley and Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, the military and naval commanders of the forces employed in the Egyptian Expedition, has been received with general approbation. A portrait of the first-mentioned skilful and successful officer is given on our front page. Lieutenant-General Sir Garnet Joseph Wolseley, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., LL.D., D.C.L., is descended from a family originally belonging to the county of Stafford, where they had been settled from before the Conquest. The family was noble at the time of the Plantagenets, and among the first creations of baronetcies by James I. we find the name of Wolseley. A grandson of the second Baronet received the cognizance of the "red hand" in 1744, and the younger son of this gentleman, who served in the 8th Hussars, was father of the late Major G. J. Wolseley, of the 25th Regiment, the father of Sir Garnet Wolseley, by his union with Frances Ann, daughter of Mr. William Smith, of Golden Bridge House, near Dublin. Sir Garnet was born at Golden Bridge House, county Dublin, on June 4, 1833, and was educated at a private school and under tutors. He entered the Army as an ensign in the 12th Foot in March, 1852, but on the 13th of the following month was transferred to the 80th Regiment. His first service was in the Burmese War of 1852-3, for which he received the medal for Pegu, and he was with the expedition under Sir John Cheape against the robber chief Myattoon, being severely wounded in the attack on that chief's stronghold. Landing in the Crimea with the 90th Light Infantry, in December, 1854, he was employed in the trenches as acting engineer until Sebastopol was taken, being severely wounded in a sortie, and several times mentioned in despatches. For his services he received the medal with clasp, was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour, received the 5th clasp of the Medjidie and the Turkish medal. He next served in the Indian campaigns of 1857-9, was repeatedly mentioned in despatches, and received the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel, and the medal with clasp. In the war of 1860 in China he served upon the Quartermaster-General's Staff, and was present at the assault of the Taku forts, and in all the engagements throughout the campaign, receiving another medal with two clasps. Ten years later he commanded the expedition sent from Canada to the Red River territory for the suppression of the rebel Government established at Fort Garry against the Queen's authority, and was created a Knight of St. Michael and St. George for his services upon that occasion. He was Governor and Commander of the Forces on the Gold Coast during the Ashantee War of 1873-4, and for his services then received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, was promoted to be Major-General for distinguished service, nominated a G.C.M.G. and K.C.B., and received the medal with clasp. In the last-named year he was dispatched to Natal to administer the government of that colony from November, 1875, till November, 1876, was Inspector-General of the Auxiliary Forces at the headquarters of the army, at the latter date was appointed a Member of the Council of India, and in 1878 High

Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the island of Cyprus. In June, 1879, he was sent to South Africa as Governor and High Commissioner of Natal and the Transvaal, to reorganise the affairs of Zululand, and on that occasion conducted the operations against Secoceni, whose stronghold he destroyed. Returning in May, 1880, he was appointed Quartermaster-General at the headquarters of the Army, and in April last succeeded Sir Charles Ellice as Adjutant-General of the Army. Sir Garnet Wolseley, who married, in 1867, Louisa, a daughter of Mr. A. Erskine, was appointed General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, with temporary rank of General, of the expeditionary force proceeding to Egypt.

Our Portrait of Sir Garnet Wolseley—the title of his Peerage has not yet been made known—is from a photograph by Mr. Fradelle, of Regent-street.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

It is positively lamentable that the first performance by Mrs. Langtry of Rosalind in Shakspeare's comedy of "As You Like It," which was played at the Imperial Theatre on Saturday last, was practically marred by the extraordinary incompetence of the company who, it would be only derisive to say, "supported" the intelligent and charming actress. I say "extraordinary incompetence," because the doctrine originally formulated by the husband of Madame Catalani—"ma femme et quelques poupées"—has been extensively adopted by modern "star" managers; and the brilliant planets of the stage are ordinarily surrounded by extremely "little people of the skies" who are scarcely worth noticing. The actors and actresses who recently gathered round Signor Rossi at Her Majesty's Theatre and Madame Ristori at Drury Lane were a shade better than the ordinary "scratch" companies hastily brought together to play with "stars;" but the troupe at the Imperial is, with one or two exceptions, many shades worse than any "scratch-pack" I ever saw in any theatre. I mean, of course, so far as the performance of Shakspeare's plays is concerned. In modern domestic comedy or drama these weak-kneed people may be barely tolerable; but in such a play as "As You Like It"—in that delicate and delicious idyll in which almost every phrase is full of gems of eloquence, and wit, and pathos—it was nothing less than exasperating to hear the text of Shakspeare murdered and the action of the play blunderingly misrepresented, or feebly slurred over by a number of persons who in the more muscular days of the drama would have been liable to be greeted with a chorus of catcalls and hisses, even if they escaped an ovation of orange-peel. The exceptions to the general incapacity of these "tragic comedians" were, first, Mr. J. G. Taylor, who was fairly humorous as Touchstone; secondly, Miss Kate Pattison, who was graceful and appreciative as Celia, but who was throughout far too sententious, and far more like a drawing-room lady of the nineteenth century than a mediæval damsel who would have been overjoyed to listen to the "Contes de la Reine de Navarre;" and, thirdly, Miss Kate Hodson, who "knew her book" thoroughly as the rustic hoyden Audrey, although I regretted to notice that she omitted to munch the traditional raw turnip. For the rest, there was an Orlando not quite devoid of histrionic ability, but hopelessly infirm of purpose, and periodically promising to make something of the part, but always disappointing those who were prepared to admire him. The "melancholy" Jacques (whose monstrous sable head-gear reminded one equally of a "Devonshire" hat that had been "in the wars" and a newly-patented chimney cowl) was, to a certain extent, a surprise. He was a jolly Jacques, who looked and spoke as might have looked and spoken the justice "in fair round belly with good capon-lined," in the speech of the "Seven Ages," which immortal address he delivered in a pitifully inept manner. The two dukes were a brace of gross caricatures; and of the rest of Mrs. Langtry's "supporters" it would be most merciful to say nothing at all. I dare say that they all did their best; but, from time to time, I could not help asking myself if the entire performance was not a deliberate burlesque of Shakspeare's enchanting pastoral, palmed off on the guileless Mrs. Langtry as a "genuine article" by some bungling imitator of Mr. Robert Reece.

Such a hypothesis, however, ceased to be sustainable in presence of the obvious fact that Mrs. Langtry had closely studied her author, and that she was valiantly striving to expound his meaning. I liked Mrs. Langtry's Rosalind very much indeed; but I am sorry to find that the great body of the critical gentlemen who have so much to say about the Rosalind of Mrs. Jordan and the Rosalind of Mrs. Siddons, are altogether dissatisfied with Mrs. Langtry's impersonation. One gentleman goes so far as to say that this eminently sympathetic actress has "no heart." Another says (thinking to be epigrammatic) that if she have a heart she wears it neither on her sleeve nor on her breast. Yet another sage is careful to inform us that the Rosalind of Shakspeare never oversteps the bounds of maidenly naïveté. Rosalind in the poet's text—I do not mean in the acting version—is assuredly not a very naive young lady. She is skilled in all the repartee, the equivocal, and the "wit combat" of the Elizabethan age; and her conversations with Celia are certainly more outspoken than nice. The sages, again, seem to have entirely forgotten that Rosalind was in the origin, and until the Restoration, played by a boy; and that we have no data as to the manner in which the Restoration actresses construed the prescription to assume "doublet and hose" in the forest of Ardenne. The first illustrated playbook published was Elkanah Settle's "Empress of Morocco," described as "a Tragedy with Sculptures," produced at the Duke's Theatre in 1673; but no account of Rosalind's costume is to be found in Pepys, and, for aught we can tell, the pseudo-Ganymede may have worn the "trunk" hose of Queen Bess's day, or the ample galligaskins of the time of the First or the Second Charles. Every Rosalind has since apparelled herself according to her own sweet will; and of that will I have witnessed, in my time, some appalling manifestations. I have seen a Rosalind in jack-boots, in gaiters, in sandalled shoon, in tightly-fitting stays, in a tunic-petticoat, and in a "page's" dress. The most usual costume adopted by modern actresses is a conventional sylvan habit which makes the actress look as though she was a female member of the Ancient Order of Foresters. Mrs. Langtry, on the contrary, chose to don an altogether unconventional costume—a straight-cut doublet, somewhat resembling that in the portraits of Cromwell, with claret-coloured hose, and a cloak belted behind her. The painters—and there were several distinguished ones present on Saturday night—were unanimous in declaring Rosalind's forest dress to be full of grace and harmony, both in fashion and in hue; but the critical sages, most of whom know about as much of the proprieties of costume as a cow knows of the Confucian system of Ethics, could find no censure too strong for the actress's habiliments. The dress was an unusual one; and that is why it was abused.

I do not contend that Mrs. Langtry's performance of Rosalind is a perfect one; but I do contend that it exhibits marked promise, and improvement as marked in comparison with her former efforts. There is no actress on the English stage who could have

delivered the epilogue with truer, clearer, and juster elocution than was imparted to it by Mrs. Langtry. Her performance was unequal—first, because she was nervous; next, because she has not learned the art of concealing the artfulness with which she has been trained and drilled; and finally, because she was wretchedly supported. But her performance was, nevertheless, full of beauties all her own.

To my mind, this graceful and accomplished lady has been treated (from the first moment of her setting foot on the Haymarket stage) with singular cruelty and injustice. In the beginning she was half stifled with greasy, clumsy, elephantine enology. We were bidden to fall down and worship a new Oldfield, a new Abingdon, a new Peg Woffington. Then came reaction; and Mrs. Langtry was told that she had an immensity of things to acquire before she could become an actress. At present she is informed (not by the provinces, which enthusiastically acclaimed her), but by *blasé*, atrabilious, *clique* and *camaraderie*-ridden London criticism, that she will never become an actress at all. Her great, her unpardonable offence is that she does not belong to any *clique* or any *camaraderie*, and that she has dared to be an Amateur who has become a "Professional." I believe that she will continue to improve and to falsify all the predictions of those who malign her; but I certainly should not counsel her to play Rosalind without the assistance of a competent company of comedians.

At the Avenue Theatre, which is crowded nightly, Miss Florence St. John has made a triumphant reappearance, after a brief rest, in "Les Manteaux Noirs."

The last twelve nights of "Romeo and Juliet" at the Lyceum are announced. The last performance will take place on Saturday morning, Oct. 7, and on the following Wednesday, Oct. 11, Shakspeare's comedy "Much Ado About Nothing" will be for the first time presented under Mr. Irving's management. Mr. Irving has decided to withdraw "Romeo and Juliet," as the Lyceum company will be absent from London for ten months from next July, and as he wishes before that time to present in succession, and for a short period, each of the plays forming the repertoire of the coming tour in America and elsewhere. The tour of Mr. Irving, Miss Ellen Terry, and the Lyceum company through the United States of America will commence in New York in October, 1883. The repertoire will consist of "Hamlet," "Much Ado About Nothing," "The Merchant of Venice," "The Lyons Mail," "The Belle's Stratagem," "Richelieu," "Charles I.," and "Louis XI.," and of another Shakspeare play. G. A. S.

MUSIC.

London music will soon resume its usual activity, the important autumn and winter Saturday afternoon performances at the Crystal Palace and the Popular Concerts at St. James's Hall being on the point of recommencement. The Sydenham arrangements include, besides other interesting features, the production of M. Gounod's oratorio "The Redemption," Berlioz's "Requiem," Brahms's new Pianoforte Concerto; a symphony (No. 7, in E) by Schubert, completed by Mr. J. F. Barnett from the slight sketch left by the composer; and one of the late Joachim Raff's symphonies (No. 6, in D), hitherto unheard here. Many classical works will be repeated, and eminent soloists (vocal and instrumental) are engaged—so that a specially attractive season may be anticipated. The concerts begin on Oct. 14, and the series of twenty-five will close on June 2; and will be supplemented, as usual, by the benefit of Mr. Manns, the conductor, on the following Saturday.

The Monday evening Popular Concerts (as stated last week) begin on Oct. 16, and the Saturday afternoon performances associated therewith, on Oct. 21. Other concerts will follow, including those of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, by which institution M. Gounod's new oratorio "The Redemption" will be given at the opening performance of the new series, on Nov. 1; for the first time in London since its recent production at the Birmingham Festival, and with the same principal solo vocalists. (The oratorio will soon be repeated in various provincial localities.) At the Royal Albert Hall on Oct. 12 the benefit concert of Madame Christine Nilsson and Mr. Sims Reeves will take place, it being the last appearance of the former previous to her departure for America. Madame Trebelli, Mr. Santley, and other artists will co-operate on the occasion.

An event of special interest will be the forthcoming production of the new comic opera, in which Mr. W. S. Gilbert's rich vein of humour and Mr. Arthur Sullivan's genial and tuneful music will be associated, as in several previous instances, the almost unexampled success of which leads to great anticipations of the forthcoming event, which may now soon be expected. At the Comedy Theatre, "Rip van Winkle," a new opera by M. Planquette, is about to be produced.

Some interesting concerts will be given during the next three months at St. James's Hall, among them being the commencing performances of a new series of Richter concerts beginning on Oct. 26, Messrs. Brinsmead's concert on Nov. 14, Mr. John Boosey's ballad concerts on Nov. 22 and 29 and Dec. 6, Mr. Geauvaux's choir Nov. 23, Mr. Austin's celebration of St. Andrew's Day on Nov. 30, the Royal Society of Musicians' performance of "The Messiah" early in December, and the same oratorio in Mr. Cusins's concert on the 16th of that month—and the first of a series of four concerts by Mr. Willing's choir on Dec. 12.

The efforts to reorganize the Sacred Harmonic Society—recently dissolved after fifty years' honourable existence—are still proceeding, but no results have yet been announced.

As to any Italian Opera performances this year, no reliable information is yet current.

The last of this year's triennial festivals will take place at Bristol on the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th of next month. Mr. Charles Hallé will be the conductor; and his excellent Manchester band and the fine Bristol Festival Choir will co-operate in the performances—the principal solo vocalists being Madame Albani, Madame Trebelli, Miss A. Williams, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Maas, Mr. H. Kearton, Mr. R. Hilton, and Mr. Santley. On the second morning M. Gounod's "Redemption" is to be performed; the principal vocalists being—as on the recent production of the work at the Birmingham Festival—Madame Albani, Miss Williams, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley. The other sacred works comprised in the programme are: Mendelssohn's "Elijah," Beethoven's Mass in D ("Missa Solennis"), Rossini's "Moses in Egypt," and Handel's "Messiah." At the miscellaneous evening concert of Thursday, Oct. 19, Mr. A. C. Mackenzie's new cantata "Jason"—composed expressly for the Festival—will be produced. Mr. Hallé will not only conduct the performances, but will also be the solo pianist.

The second triennial Musical Festival at Oswestry took place last week, under the direction of Mr. Henry Leslie, by whom it was originated. The chief feature was the performance of the first and second parts of Haydn's "Creation." Miss A. Williams, Mr. Maas, and Mr. Blower were the principal vocalists.

The Carl Rosa Opera Company has recently produced Beethoven's "Fidelio" at Liverpool and Manchester, and the local newspapers speak in high terms of eulogy of Madame Marie Roze's performance as Leonora. This will doubtless

be a feature in Mr. Rosa's arrangements for his season in London during the ensuing spring.

Professor G. A. Macfarren delivered, on Saturday, his annual address to the students of the Royal Academy of Music, on the reopening of that institution. The Professor dwelt at some length and with earnest eloquence on the antecedents of the art, and the importance and value of the diligent study of the classical masters of the past.

The amount realised by collections and donations at the recent Hereford Festival, up to the latest return, was a trifle over £800; but this will doubtless be increased by subsequent contributions, the accounts being kept open until Oct. 15.

The prospectus of the Stratford Musical Festival to be held next spring has been issued. It will consist of a series of public musical competitions, in which Messrs. Brinley Richards, J. F. H. Read, J.P., and W. G. McNaught, A.R.A.M., are judges. There will be seventeen subjects of competition, including choral societies, church choirs, quartets for men's and for mixed voices, boys' solo singing, pianoforte competitions for children and adults, violin competition, sight singing for choirs and for soloists, and competitions in the composition of music. Competitors must be bona fide residents of Stratford, West Ham, Wanstead, Leytonstone, Woodford, Forest Gate, or Plaistow. The profits are to be given to the West Ham Dispensary, and the competitions will be held in the Stratford Townhall. Mr. J. S. Curwen is the originator and honorary director of the scheme. The prize-money has already been subscribed by the leading residents of the districts.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty's quiet routine of Highland life has been but little varied during the past week.

The King and Queen of the Hellenes, the Prince and Princess of Wales and Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, the Right Hon. Sir William V. Harcourt, Mdlle. Kolokotroni and Colonel Hadjipetros (in attendance on the King and Queen), dined with the Queen and Royal family on Thursday week; and Miss Knollys, Colonel Vassos, Colonel Teesdale, and the other ladies and gentlemen of the household, as well as Dr. Profeit, joined the Royal circle in the evening.

The Prince of Wales visited her Majesty the next morning before leaving for the south, to attend the Dean of Windsor's funeral at Strathfieldsaye. The Queen was represented at the funeral by Earl Sydney; and Prince and Princess Christian and the Imperial Crown Princess of Germany were also represented.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Connaught, drove to Abergeldie on Saturday, and visited the King and Queen of the Hellenes and the Princess of Wales; her Majesty subsequently driving out with the King and Queen and her Royal Highness. The Very Rev. Principal Tulloch joined the Royal dinner party.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and the Duchess of Connaught attended Divine service at Crathie church; Principal Tulloch officiating. The King and Queen of the Hellenes, the Princess of Wales, and Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales dined with her Majesty.

The Queen and the members of the Royal family drove to Abergeldie on Monday, and took leave of the King and Queen of the Hellenes. The Grand Duke of Hesse, with the Hereditary Grand Duke and Princess Alice of Hesse, arrived at the castle, his Royal Highness having been met at Ballater by Colonel the Hon. H. Byng; a guard of honour of the Seaforth Highlanders being mounted at the station. Telegrams were received by her Majesty from the Khedive and Sir Garnet Wolseley, announcing the triumphal entry of his Highness into Cairo and expressing the Khedive's warm thanks for what the Queen's troops had done for him.

Her Majesty has paid several visits to the Countess of Kenmare at Abergeldie Mains. The Earl of Kenmare, with the Marquis of Hamilton, has dined at the castle.

The Queen has forwarded £25 in aid of the new Shetland and Orkney Islands Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association, of which Princess Beatrice has become president.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales having to leave his family party at Abergeldie yesterday week in order to attend the Dean of Windsor's funeral, the sport of the moor was somewhat curtailed, but previous to his departure he, with Princes Albert Victor and George and the King of the Hellenes, had some fair days. At a grouse drive at Glenmuick 108 brace of grouse were bagged; the sportsmen lunching on the top of Altonrea Hill. A visit was paid to the Earl of Fife at Mar Lodge; the Royal party, which included the Prince and Princess, with their sons, and the King and Queen of the Hellenes, driving in waggons. After lunching with the Earl of Fife, the Royal party drove to the Falls of Quioich, where a picnic was had. The Prince arrived at Marlborough House on Saturday morning from Abergeldie, and afterwards proceeded to the funeral at Strathfieldsaye, returning to London in the afternoon. His Royal Highness visited the Grand Duke of Hesse at Buckingham Palace on Sunday, on his arrival from Germany; and in the afternoon he received Captain Lord Charles Beresford on his return from Egypt. The King and Queen of the Hellenes, who left Abergeldie on Monday, arrived at Marlborough House on Tuesday. The Duchess of Teck lunched with their Majesties and the Prince; after which the King and Queen and his Royal Highness visited the Duchess of Cambridge. In the evening their Majesties left on their return to the Continent, the Prince accompanying them to Charing-cross station. His Royal Highness afterwards proceeded to King's-cross station, and left on his return to Abergeldie Castle.

The Duke of Edinburgh left Coburg on Tuesday for the Tyrol, and the Duchess for Italy. The Duke has consented to open the new home for aged mariners, which occupies a commanding position on the Cheshire side of the Mersey, near Egremont.

The Duke and Duchess of Albany have consented to open the new rooms of the Royal School of Art-Needlework in Glasgow on Oct. 14. The proceedings are to take place in St. Andrew's Hall. The Duke and Duchess will be the guests of Sir Archibald and the Hon. Lady Campbell, of Blythswood.

The Duke of Cambridge has gone to pay a few visits in Scotland.

From 5000 to 6000 miners employed in North Staffordshire on Saturday gave notice for an advance of 10 per cent in their wages. These, however, do not represent more than one fourth. The number of colliers and iron-stone miners employed in the district, and the three fourths who have not given notice, have obtained the consent of their employers to meet their representatives in conference rather than give unconditional notice for an advance. This is accounted for by the fact that for a year past they have received 5 per cent higher wages than those who have now given in their notices.

CITY ECHOES.

WEDNESDAY.

Though we are within a few days of the close of the quarter, the Money Market obstinately refuses to follow the lead of the Bank of England in regarding a 5 per cent rate of discount as necessary. According to all precedent, rates should now tighten up, however weak they may before have been, but they have got weaker, not stronger. When I last wrote the current rate was $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{3}{4}$, while now it is about $\frac{1}{2}$ less than that. We shall next month have most practical evidence of what will carry the market through the early autumn. Apparently, we are strong enough to meet all internal requirements, but it is nearly certain that we are not in a position to bear an external demand. The Bank, as in duty bound, have striven to put themselves and the market in a position to stand such a strain should it arise, and they have failed because the open market have not assisted, but have preferred to run the risk of danger rather than deny themselves in the matter of current business for a time. And it almost seems as if the open market policy would win, however undesirable it may really be, for at present there is no sign of the foreign demand for gold. It is most likely to come from New York, and for some time past the banks in that city have been very weak, and the rate for loans has been as high as 20 per cent, if not more. The treasurer, as the holder of the money received from revenue payments, has rendered aid more than once of late. On Saturday a "call" of bonds was made, the effect of which is to transfer money from the Treasury to the open market to the extent that such called bonds are presented for payment, and on Tuesday it was decided to pay these bonds at the rate of five dollars a week, without rebate. A sharp decline in the rates for loans has in consequence taken place there, and the disposition of the Exchange to move against us is in like proportion diminished. But a very little demand for New York would probably so scare this market that the 5 per cent Bank rate would at once become general, in which case, it is presumed, all our wants would be met by an influx from Paris or elsewhere. At all events, it is this comforting view which controls the action which prevails in the open market.

In the Stock markets money is, as a rule, borrowed on conditions which involve readjustment every fortnight at the settlement. The rates just now current there are consequently high. They are 6 to 8 per cent per annum on many good foreign securities. All the same, business is active and bright. Consols are appreciably above par, which is high for a period of 5 per cent at the Bank. At the same time there is evidence of diminished speculative excitement in securities. At the settlement concluded this afternoon, it was noticeable that the rates of continuation indicated preponderance of speculation in but few instances. In railways the rates were light and about equal to the ordinary surroundings, though in Brighton A stock it was again difficult to deliver, and a premium of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent was again paid to postpone it. In Mexican Railway stocks also there is still a large speculative account—in this case for the rise; but as the rate for delaying to pay for stock was less than of late, it may be inferred that accounts have in the meantime been closed. This would be the natural result of the traffic returns now showing smaller increases than they did a few weeks ago. The upward course of Egyptian is at times checked by the taking of profits by recent buyers; but as soon as such stock is absorbed the market resumes the direction which has predominated ever since we were, as a nation, irrevocably committed to the putting down of Arabi, and at no time was confidence so high as it is now. In contrast with this is the sickness of the Turkish market. There is some talk that the council for administering the debt have agreed to an immediate funding of all the loans, but telegrams as to that were scarcely read in this market. Mexican bonds go on rising, chiefly because of a belief that efforts are being made to engage the Messrs. Matheson in the work of bringing about a settlement. After a long upward course, South Austrian Railway shares are suffering from fears as to the effect of the recent floods in some of the districts served by the company.

The European markets for American securities have been almost at a standstill this week, in the face of extraordinary fluctuation in the value of stock-loans in New York, to which reference has already been made. It has been felt to be unsafe to move one way or the other, and at such times to do nothing is infinitely the best thing. So far as information reaches this side, the crisis—for such it really has been—was due to the concerted action of operators for a fall, who attempted to make capital out of the increasing stringency of the money market. The United States Treasury, as the holder of the large sums received in payment of taxes and duties, thought to break down the movement by making a large call of bonds; but as the bonds so called were not due till December the speculators ignored the interference, and got the loan quotation up to 30 and 50 per cent, according to one authority. Then the Treasurer came forward again offering to cash such bonds at the rate of £1,000,000 a week, without deduction for unaccrued interest. As I write, this second effort appears to have been completely successful; but in Europe we are impressed, as they must be in America, with the danger arising, from time to time, to all the business community by the accumulation of money in the Treasury. In all other countries the difficulty is met by loaning out on approved securities, and by approved agencies, all superfluous accumulations against dividend dates or other liabilities. In this way the general convenience is served, and some profit accrues to the State in diminution of the cost of the debt service.

The report and accounts of the National Bank of India show a net profit equal to close upon 10 per cent of the capital. The dividend is, however, wisely fixed at 5 per cent per annum, and a large sum is carried forward. The loss incurred last year is, therefore, likely to be soon made good. Sir Stuart S. Hogg joins the board, succeeding to the late Mr. Herbert Knowles. I believe Sir Stuart Hogg is brother to Sir J. M. McGarel Hogg, of the Metropolitan Board of Works. He has a large experience of India, and this will probably be useful to the bank, while his company connections here are varied and of a good class, he being on the boards of the City of London Marine Insurance, the General Steam Navigation, the Land and Mortgage Company of Egypt, and the Provincial Bank of Ireland. T. S.

The gallant commander of the Condor gun-boat, Lord Charles Beresford, R.N., arrived at Dover by mail-boat from Egypt last Saturday morning. Lady Charles Beresford, who had been staying at the Lord Warden Hotel, met her husband on his landing, subsequently proceeding to London, to their house in Eaton-square.

Mr. Dillon has retired from active participation in the projects of the Irish party, professedly on account of ill-health, but it is suggested really because Mr. Parnell does not go fast enough for him. Mr. Michael Davitt has put forth a new organisation, embracing various schemes of social, legal, and political reforms, to be agitated for within constitutional bounds, but developing finally into Home Rule.



R. Caton Woodville

THE WAR IN EGYPT: INDIAN CAVALRY ON THE ROAD TO CAIRO

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Sept. 26.

One of the most curious features which the historian of Paris under the Third Republic will have to study is the grand bazaar, the immense stores like the Louvre and the Bon Marché, where all the riches of the globe are accumulated for the temptation of womankind. M. Emile Zola has made the grand bazaar the subject of his new novel "Au Bonheur des Dames," which is shortly to appear in the feuilleton of the *Gil Blas* newspaper. These immense "Magasins de Nouveautés" have grown up within the past fifteen years with prodigious rapidity and success, to the ruin of the small shopkeepers and to the astonishment of economists and philosophers. Where will the revolution end? When the dry goods commerce has been absorbed by ten or a dozen vast bazars, what will be the new phase of this struggle? The observer can only remark with surprise the growth of this colossal speculation on feminine coquetry, of this strange monster who spreads out the marvellous seductions of silks, of lace, of gold and purple, in order the better to devour his prey—woman. Visitors to Paris within the past week cannot have failed to see the signs of the opening of a fresh campaign of the dry goods stores against the eternal feminine. September, the time of the return to Paris, is the month when the grand bazars resume those exhibitions by means of which they contrive periodically to excite the covetousness of women. In every newspaper, on every wall, on the brilliant vans that promenade the streets, the temptation stares you in the face: Oriental carpets, portières, Indian and Persian embroideries, Chinese and Japanese curiosities! The venal press joins in the chorus, and sings the praises of carpets and Eastern stuffs. The whole bazaar becomes a mass of carpets. The public brings its millions during the two or three weeks that the carpet fair lasts. Then in October another bait is held out, and swallowed with equal avidity: the exhibition of winter novelties. November is the month of the exhibition of furs and winter dresses; December of New-Year's gifts; February of white goods, gloves, and flowers, and so on throughout the year until June, the straw hat month. The straw hat sale is one of the most curious sights imaginable. Imagine the Magasins du Louvre full of straw hats of all kinds, from two sous up to three or four francs, and imagine an average daily sale of over one hundred thousand hats! M. Zola must, indeed, have found many a curious page to write on life at the "Bonheur des Dames."

The vintage has begun in the Roussillon, Bas-Languedoc, and Comminges. The grape-gathering will now gradually advance northwards through the districts of Armagnac, Bordeaux, Angoulême, Lyons, Burgundy, and Champagne, until, about the middle of October, it will reach Argenteuil and Suresnes, the region of the famous *petit bleu*, dear to Parisians. And then we shall see fantastic inscriptions in the Paris wine-shops announcing the "vin doux de l'année," and then it will be time to sing, "Adieu, paniers; vendanges sont faites." Everywhere the wine-crop will be inferior. Bad weather, phylloxera, and oidium have made sad havoc amongst the vines all over the country.

Of erecting statues and of demolishing them there is no end. Nowadays a subscription for a statue of somebody or another has become a favourite means of political polemics in France. Last Sunday two statues were unveiled, with the usual accompaniment of Ministerial speeches and banquets; at Foix, a statue of the celebrated member of the Convention, Joseph Lakanal, and at Châtillon-sur-Loing, a statue of Antoine César Becquerel, famous for his researches in electricity, magnetism, and other branches of natural science. On the other hand, the municipal councillors of Caen have taken upon themselves to demolish the statue of Louis XIV., which was one of the ornaments of the old Norman town. These absurd iconoclasts are doubtless jealous of their colleagues of Paris, who have long had a craze for suppressing all names and monuments that recalled any but Republican souvenirs, as if the suppression of a name sufficed to suppress a chapter of the history of France. What will the Caen councillors say to the celebration of the fourth centenary of the death of Louis XI., which the French Positivists are organising for the end of this year? The Positivists are neither Monarchists, nor Christian, but Republicans; and yet they propose to glorify the memory of the King who, four hundred years ago, was the founder of French unity.

A drama, due to the mysterious collaboration of M. Alexandre Dumas the younger and M. Durantin—"Héloïse Parquet"—was revived at the Gymnase last week with considerable success. The piece, like many by M. Dumas—who professes to be a social reformer as well as a dramatist—turns upon the situation of an illegitimate child with regard to certain articles of the French Code. It contains many powerful but painful situations, and certainly, from a dramatic point of view, it is a fine piece. At the Odéon a sentimental and silly comedy of M. Maurel Dupeyré, called "Rotten Row," has been the novelty of the week. The English title puzzled the French journalists immensely. The plot is this:—Walter Grant, the celebrated novelist of the *Saturday Review* (!) has fallen in love with Diana Simpson, whom he has seen galloping in Rotten Row. His only desire is to earn money enough to buy a horse to gallop beside her in the "Row." Mr. Mauritius Turney, a banker, is also in love with Diana, but she refuses him because he is not poetical enough. Thereupon Mauritius determines to soften her heart by publishing a novel, and comes to Grant to ask him to write it for him. Grant accepts, buys a horse, and wins the lady. The audience had the good sense to laugh at this uninteresting absurdity. However, in the theatrical world and in the newspapers the great topic of discussion is the Mayer-Coquelin dispute. M. Mayer maintains that Coquelin, the elder, ought to go to America on a "starring" tour; Coquelin maintains that he never engaged to do so. The adversaries have been following each other round with writs for the past ten days, and a trial will be the dénouement. The articles already published on this incident in the leading Paris journals would fill an octavo volume. Strange people, the Parisians! It is announced that Coquelin will present his own defence, and that Sarah Bernhardt will be amongst the witnesses. It would be a good idea for an impresario to buy up all the seats in court, for the *badauderie* of the Parisians threatens to make of the incident a regular sensational trial.

Personal Notes.—It is announced that Gounod has sent to her Majesty the Queen a magnificently bound copy of his new work "The Redemption." Gounod dedicated his oratorio to the Queen.—Madame Christine Nilsson has left Paris for London, where she will remain until she sails for America on Oct. 14.—Victor Hugo is still the guest of M. Paul Meunier at Veules.—Coquelin the younger, of the Comédie Française, was thrown from his horse last Sunday and broke his wrist. He will be an invalid for at least a month.—Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, passed through Paris this week, on his way to Brussels.—Sardou has chosen "Fédora" as the title of his new comedy to be played at the Vaudeville this winter.

T. C.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

The Prime Minister, after attending the funerals of his friends, Dr. Pusey and the Dean of Windsor, resumed his pastoral life at Hawarden; and on Sunday morning read the Lessons, according to his custom, in Hawarden church. Whilst Mr. Gladstone thus obtains some degree of rest and change at his country seat; whilst Earl Granville is soothed by the surf at Walmer, and Sir William Harcourt, relieved of his duties as Minister in attendance on her Majesty at Balmoral, seeks recuperation in the New Forest, and Mr. Childers has flown to the Continent for a well-earned holiday from the War Office—it has been left to Lord Selborne, Mr. Fawcett, and Mr. Holms to be the mouthpieces of the Government, and to defend, with more or less detail and heartiness, the policy of the Administration.

The Lord Chancellor, happening to be the guest of his friend Lord Coleridge, at Ottery St. Mary, the Mayor of Exeter hit upon the felicitous idea of giving a banquet in the Townhall in honour of the two most eminent dignitaries of the law. At this festive gathering, on the 21st inst., the oratorical resources of both noble Lords were taxed to bestow adequate praise upon Devonshire and Devon worthies. Lord Selborne indulged in some reminiscences, the most noteworthy of which was his reference to the Oxford reading party, of which he was a member fifty years ago. This party met at "the neighbouring beautiful village of Seaton," where there dwelt a Nonconformist minister, who introduced the young Oxford men into a poem he was writing, and (the Lord Chancellor added) "with prophetic instinct for the future he bestowed on one of the members of that party a mitre, and on another the ermine of a Judge, and when I was first made Chancellor, ten years ago, the present Archbishop of Canterbury reminded me of that fact." With similarly pleasant recollections was Lord Selborne's address mainly made up. It was only at the close that, avoiding the political side of the Egyptian Question, his Lordship gracefully accepted the congratulations of his host on the successful issue of the campaign in Egypt. With regard to the mellifluous speech of the Lord Chief Justice, his silvery eloquence was chiefly devoted to a cordial laudation of Sir Stafford Northcote as a Devonshire man, relieved by some duly appreciated pleasantry at his expense as a politician.

Hackney is fast becoming one of the most politically active of metropolitan boroughs. Liberal clubs flourish there; and the zestfulness of its Radicalism is not lessened by the fact that Hackney has Mr. Henry Fawcett and Mr. John Holms for its Parliamentary representatives. The choice of Mr. Fawcett as Postmaster-General having been one of Mr. Gladstone's happiest appointments, it was hardly surprising that the right hon. gentleman should have commenced his speech to his constituents in the Townhall of Shoreditch on Tuesday with a timely reference to two points concerning his able administration of an important branch of the public service. The first was the coming boon of the Parcels Post. With characteristic clearness, Mr. Fawcett explained the reasons why this measure of postal reform could not come into operation "until some months after Christmas." As regards the second matter, he stated that—

Henceforward, instead of its being necessary to go to a post office each time a payment was due for an annuity and for a policy of insurance, all that would be necessary would be to give an order that the requisite payment should be made either from deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank or from the interest on those deposits, and, that order having once been given, no more trouble would be required, and the whole affair would work, as it were, automatically. The requisite tables were at the present time being prepared at the National Debt Office, and when they had been approved by the Treasury, and by Parliament, the scheme could at once be brought into operation; and when it was in operation, he believed it would be possible to devote even the smallest earnings, say a penny a week, to make some provision for old age, or to provide for a policy of life insurance.

An encouraging proof of the advance of thrift was cited by Mr. Fawcett, when he said that, "From Nov. 1, 1880, up to the present time the number of depositors in Post-Office Saving Banks had been increased by no fewer than 700,000." Coming to Egypt, the right hon. gentleman thought the settlement of this vexed question might be left with confidence in Mr. Gladstone's hands; but he significantly added, and the remark was loudly cheered, "That the Egyptian people would not have to submit to the injustice of seeing an unduly large proportion of their revenue absorbed by foreign officials." Mr. Fawcett concluded by expressing a hope that Ireland would in time improve under a wise administration; and pointed to the Settled Estates Bill of Earl Cairns, the Married Women's Property Act, and the Scotch Educational Endowment Bill as proofs that the Session had not been barren of useful legislation. It may be noted that when Mr. Holms (following Mr. Fawcett) came to justify in detail the Ministerial policy in going to war with Egypt, the cheering was qualified by hisses and hootings, which will, doubtless, not be unnoticed by the leading members of the Administration and of the Opposition.

The hour is rapidly approaching when the Conservative leaders will be called upon to formulate their indictment against the Government. Sir Stafford Northcote, indeed, tears himself away from his charming Devon nest next week, and temporarily quits Pynes for smoky Glasgow, where he is to rally the Conservative working men of that city and sound the reveille for the battle. It is difficult to imagine the bland and genial Leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons doing anything so martial as this. But cruel fate calls upon him to blow the war blast at Glasgow; and then to journey further north, to Inverness, to aid the Duke of Richmond, Lord Seafield, and Mr. Gibson in sending round the flaming torch through Scotland. Well, this revival of Conservatism will be a welcome relief from the political languor that has crept over the country since the adjournment of Parliament.

An affray of a serious character occurred at Chatham on Saturday evening between some men of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment (late the 6th) and some of the Royal Irish (late 18th) Regiment. The men had been drinking together in the military canteen, and quarrelled and fought. They were expelled the canteen, and the fight was renewed on the parade, stones, sticks, and bricks being freely used. It was necessary to call in an armed party of other soldiers to put a stop to this disgraceful conflict.

The annual competition for the gold, silver, and bronze champion badges of the London Rifle Brigade has been brought to a close after a most exhaustive test of five "shoots," extending over as many months, the three best scores being taken to decide the result. The conditions were seven rounds at 200, 500, and 600 yards; Snider rifles, volunteer positions. In the 1st class the gold badge goes to the winner of the gold medal, Colour-Sergeant Preston, for 232 points; next to whom are Private Webb, 227, Captain Earl Waldegrave and Private McDougall, 225 each; Private Runtz, 224; and Private Siegirt, 222. Private Lattey, in the 2nd class, won the silver badge with 225 points; and for the bronze badge, 3rd class, Private Burton and Private Griggs tied with 210 each.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

With the exception of the four days at Doncaster, the racing of late has been so very dull and uninteresting that everyone was remarkably glad to revisit Newmarket again, especially as the programme of the First October Meeting gave promise of some good sport. A capital start was made with a field of nine for the All-Aged Trial Stakes, in which Valentino, owing partly to an unlucky stumble when near home, could not quite manage to give 14 lb. to Boswell. The Boscawen Stakes was reduced to a match between Clairvaux and Specula, neither of whom had ever run before, nevertheless odds of 7 to 1 were laid on the former, who won very easily. He is own brother to those beautiful mares Thebais and St. Marguerite, and evidently inherits the family gift of going. The Fourth Great Foul Stakes was the chief event of the day, and considerable interest was felt in the meeting of Dutch Oven and Nellie, as the latter had beaten the Leger winner at York at level weights; whereas, on this occasion, Mr. Rothschild's representative was in receipt of 7 lb. The result was never really in doubt, for Dutch Oven, coming out again in her Doncaster form, had the race in hand all the way, and won very cleverly by a length. Nellie and Shrewsbury ran a dead-heat for second place, and the latter at once became a red-hot favourite for the Cesarewitch, in which race he will have only 6 st. 12 lb. to carry. The rich Buckingham Stakes went, as usual, to Lord Falmouth, by the aid of Duchess of Cornwall, a daughter of Macaroni and Gertrude; and Saucy Boy (7 st.) easily landed the First Nursery Stakes for Sir John Astley. In spite of his 9 lb. extra and of his recent defeat in the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster, odds were always laid on Macheath for the Hopeful Stakes. Beau Brummel, Bon Jour, and Expert were the most dangerous of the opposition, and the first-named, who seems to have quite recovered from his lameness, beat him by a neck, after a very bumping finish. One suffered quite as much as the other in the collisions which occurred, and Macheath probably owes his defeat to his inability to come down hill. As it was generally known that Fiddler had been more or less amiss ever since Ascot, backers pitched on Cameliard as a good thing for the Thirty-third Triennial Produce Stakes. He ran pretty well, but had no chance at the finish with Thebais, who had not previously won a race for more than twelve months, but at last seems coming back to form. Fiddler broke down in the course of the race, and Great Carle pulled up so lame that neither may ever be able to run again.

The card on Wednesday was not nearly so attractive as that which had been provided for the previous day; still, the Great Eastern Handicap, for which there were eleven runners, produced plenty of speculation. At last odds of 6 to 4 were accepted about Hornpipe (7 st. 8 lb.), but he could only finish second to the American filly, Aranza (6 st. 7 lb.), who won with ridiculous ease. She has long been expected to secure a good race, but on this occasion was scarcely backed for a shilling. There was little or no betting on the Thirty-fourth Triennial Produce Stakes, in which Dutch Oven had nothing to beat; and Gold Master at last lost his maidenhood in the Granby Stakes, though, as that moderate colt The Golden Farmer ran him to a head, the performance was nothing to boast about.

Sir T. B. Lennard had a grand show of hunters at Belhus last week; and his sale proved as successful as ever, a capital average of 155 gs. being obtained.

The first important coursing meeting of the season took place at Gosforth Park last week. The Gosforth Derby for dog puppies was divided between Wightman, by Mutineer—Janet, and Melfort, by Bedfellow—Aunt Martha. The latter is a wonderfully fast and clever puppy, and, if all goes well with him, is pretty sure to fill a Waterloo Cup nomination. His own sister, Melody, divided the Gosforth Oaks with Stormy Night, by Hubert—Miss Walker, and Mr. Melville is lucky, indeed, to possess such a smart pair as Melfort and Melody. Some very well-known performers appeared in the Gosforth Stakes for all ages, including Marshal MacMahon, who was quite invincible over this ground last season. He won his first course in something like his old style, but Ben-y-Lair proved too much for him in the first ties, and she finally won the stake, beating Coalpitts, by Milton—Sister to Lady Glendyne, in the last spin. The victory was a very meritorious one, as Ben-y-Lair also defeated such well-known flyers as Mary Morrison and Macpherson, and, moreover, one of her sons was running in the Derby.

The Australians have now played their last match, and the cricket season is fairly over. Last week they defeated an Eleven of Scotland by an innings and twenty-three runs. The scoring was low all round, Mr. T. Horan (45) doing best on either side. On Tuesday they beat a weak Eleven of England by four wickets. No one on either side did much with the bat, and had not a couple of catches been missed just at the end of the match, the result would have been even closer. The Australians have altogether played thirty-eight matches, of which they have won twenty-three, drawn eleven, and lost four—those against Cambridge University, Cambridge Past and Present, the Players of England, and a mixed Eleven of England. We append their batting averages and bowling analysis:—

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Matches.	Inns.	Times not out.	Total Runs.	Most in an Inn.	Most in a Match.	Average.
Bannerman, A. C.	34	56	2	1206	120a	128	22.18
Beal, C. W.	2	2	0	5	5	5	5
Blackham, J. M.	31	43	7	613	62	62	16.27
Bonnor, G. J.	30	47	7	815	122a	139	20.15
Boyle, H. F.	30	45	13	300	39a	53	9.14
Garrett, T. W.	35	48	6	494	59	59	11.32
Giffen, G.	35	52	4	883	81	81	18.19
Horan, T.	33	52	5	1175	141a	141	25.5
Jones, S. P.	22	32	1	365	59	62	11.24
McDonnell, P. S.	35	55	3	813	82	105	15.33
Masie, H. H.	36	61	4	1410	206	206	24.42
Murdoch, W. (capt.)	37	61	5	1706	286a	286	30.26
Palmer, G. F.	25	32	8	266	35	47	11.2
Spofforth, F. R.	33	45	11	282	37	37	8.10

a Signifies not out.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Inns.	Overs.	Mds.	Runs.	Wks.	Aver.
Bannerman, A. C.	5	67	25	112	4	28
Boyle, H. F.	49	1261.3	527	1679	144	11.95
Garrett, T. W.	49	1208.3	491	1759	127	13.108
Giffen, G.	23	386.3	122	728	32	22.24
Jones, S. P.	6	40	10	85	1	8.5
McDonnell, P. S.	4	36	11	60	2	30
Murdoch, W. L.	2	16	3	47	1	47
Palmer, G. F.	44	1190.2	510	1738	139	12.70
Spofforth, F. R.	54	1613.3	700	2292	183	12.36

Masie (6—1—18—0) bowled in one innings only.
Jones and Palmer each bowled a wide, the latter delivering six and Spofforth nine no-balls.

The Chiswick Improvement Commissioners have resolved to co-operate with the Fulham Board of Works in memorialising the Metropolitan Board of Trade to erect a temporary bridge over the Thames at Hammersmith for the convenience of traffic while the present bridge is temporarily closed. It is estimated that the temporary bridge will cost between £5000 and £6000. A meeting has been held at Barnes, to protest against the intention of the Metropolitan Board to provide only a ferry for the temporary accommodation required.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

A Royal decree was officially published at Rome, on Tuesday, closing the Session of the Parliament. The date of its reassembling will be made known in another decree.

The city of Verona has suffered much from floods of the Adige; on Sunday week two thirds of the streets were under water, from 4 ft. to 7 ft. or 8 ft. deep, and two of the bridges over the river were swept away. The King, with his brother the Duke of Aosta, and the Minister of Public Works, personally visited the scenes of disaster at Verona, Vicenza, and Padua, on Saturday last.

THE NETHERLANDS.

M. Van Rees, who was elected President of the Second Chamber on the 19th inst., was installed yesterday week.

The Budget submitted to the Second Chamber on Monday shows an accumulated deficit from previous years of 27,500,000 fl., and the estimated expenditure for the year gives an excess over revenue of 26,000,000 fl. Proposals for the increase of the ordinary revenue are to be submitted.

The general substance of the address in reply to the Royal speech was agreed to on Tuesday after an animated debate, and the discussion on the clauses of the address was begun on Wednesday.

The Government has announced that a Royal Commission will be appointed within a year to examine the proposal for a revision of the Constitution.

The Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies has sent a telegram announcing that a great victory had been gained by the combined Dutch land and naval forces at Acheen, in Sumatra, on the 13th inst. The enemy had been defeated with great loss, and driven from all the positions he held. The Malay chief of the rebellion, Nya Hassan, had been wounded.

GERMANY.

The Emperor arrived at the Palace, Berlin, on Monday, and the Empress left in the afternoon for Baden-Baden, his Majesty following in a day or two.

Prince Wilhelm of Prussia, after having acquired a thorough efficiency in military duties, is about to enter the civil service, with a view of preparing himself fully to discharge in future the functions of government.

It is stated that the Government is devoting its attention to the projected construction of a canal between the North Sea and the Baltic.

Inundations are reported from many parts of Germany.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Further sad accounts are published of destruction done by the floods in the Tyrol. The railways in several parts will not be in a condition to be worked for at least a month. The Emperor of Austria has given the sum of 100,000 florins from his privy purse for the relief of the sufferers by the recent floods in the Tyrol and Carinthia. His Majesty ordered four detachments of pontooners and engineers to take the distressed province in hand. All the unoccupied railway officials will be formed into corps and distributed all over the frontier districts. Two thousand workpeople have been engaged in the Tyrol and Italy, who, being superintended by the railway engineers, are already at work along the whole line. From some favourite resorts of tourists there was, for some days, no news whatever, all communication being cut off. Special messengers who travelled on foot and in boats report that four villages of the Italian Tyrolean highlands are almost entirely destroyed, and houses continued falling every hour. Postal communication was kept up across the Dolomite Mountains. In Meran there are 1000 tourists. The distress is terrible everywhere. Relief committees are formed and subscriptions opened.

A disastrous railway accident happened last Saturday to a mixed luggage and passenger train while crossing the bridge over the Drave, near Eszeg, in Austrian Croatia. Part of the bridge fell in and the engine and the goods trucks next to it were precipitated into the river, dragging with them some of the passenger carriages containing part of the 15th Hussar Regiment, returning home on leave from Serajevo and Mostar. Some thirty men were drowned, the number of those who escaped being estimated at forty-nine. The engine-driver and stoker managed to swim to shore. Seventeen men were more or less seriously injured, but the officers who were in the end carriage do not appear to have been hurt. The bridge sunk gradually, so that the unhappy victims must have had time to realise fully the terrible fate that awaited them. One of the carriages fell on a sandbank, and the roof is just visible above water. The other fell in the middle of the torrent, and was carried far down the river.

DENMARK.

The King has returned to Copenhagen. The Queen remains with the Duchess of Cumberland.

RUSSIA.

The Czar returned on Sunday from Moscow to Peterhof. The official journals give full accounts of the Imperial visit and the enthusiasm manifested by the Muscovites.

AMERICA.

The attempt of the American Government to send supplies to the Greely Scientific Expedition in Lady Franklin Bay has been frustrated by an impenetrable barrier of ice.

The British Consul-General in New York observes that last year was remarkable for the great industrial activity prevailing throughout the United States. Manufactures prospered, commercial transactions exceeded in volume those of any preceding year, and business became more than ever centralised in the great cities, with the smaller cities and towns serving as distributing points. The production of iron and coal was far greater than in 1880, and the gross earnings of the railroads reflected the generally prosperous condition of the country. Capital for the greater part of the year was abundant, and was readily obtainable for the promotion and development of mercantile and industrial projects. Railroad enterprise also received a great impetus, the amount expended and subscribed during the year for lines under construction being estimated at not less than 400 millions of dollars, an enormous absorption of capital in one year. It is observed that, while in former years American railroads have been mainly built with foreign capital, the greater part of the money invested last year was drawn from the surplus earnings of the country. During the year the reduction by the Government of the rate of interest from 6 and 5 per cent to 3½ per cent on about 550,000,000 of United States Bonds was successfully carried out, and financial operations of enormous amount in railroad and telegraph consolidations were also accomplished.

A fearful accident occurred last week in the railway tunnel just outside the Grand Central Dépôt in New York. The axle of an engine broke, and caused the engine to leave the rails. The track over which all the trains run into the dépôt was completely blocked. Then came an express, which had not been stopped, and the driver of which was unable to see the obstruction in consequence of the smoke. He dashed along at speed, and ran with great force into the train before him. It is reported that there were twelve killed and forty others injured.

Last week there was a great rainfall in the States. It

ceased at sunrise on Sunday. Bridges have been destroyed, and the railways interrupted. Much damage has been done along the Hudson and Schuylkill rivers. The rainfall in Philadelphia was eleven inches in seventy-two hours.

CANADA.

The Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise disembarked on Wednesday week from her Majesty's ship *Comus*, at Victoria, Vancouver Island, where they remain till the end of this week. While they were visiting the waterworks on Monday a child fell and broke its arm. The Princess carried it into a house, remaining with it and endeavouring to alleviate its suffering until the arrival of a surgeon, who had been sent for by the Marquis.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The *Times* correspondent at Durban telegraphs that Cetewayo landed at Cape Town on Monday, all well. He was received by the assembled bystanders in silence. He remains at Oude Molen pending arrangements.

Smallpox ravages at Cape Town are worse than ever. Two thousand cases are reported, of which 600 have been fatal, mostly among natives.

Disturbances are reported in Northern Zululand, between Usipbu and Usutus. The latter was routed.

The news from the gold-fields is unfavourable.

The Cape Colonial Secretary for Native Affairs, with Colonel Gordon, has visited Basutoland. One thousand armed Basutos met and escorted them. They had an interview with several chiefs, who professed an ardent desire for peace, and disgust at Masupha's conduct. Certain measures were agreed upon at a private meeting. As difficulties are likely to arise between the farmers and natives in the Cathcart district, on the Cape frontier, the Government has sent a small force to preserve order there.

The widow of Napoleon III., the Empress Eugénie, has been in Vienna for several days. The visit is in connection with the painting of a portrait of her son, who fell in Zululand. She has intrusted the Vienna painter Canon with the execution of this work.

The Wilson Line steamer *Lepanto*, from Southampton, on her voyage to New York, during a heavy fog, came into collision with the steamer *Edam*, bound from New York for Amsterdam. The latter was struck amidships, and sank quickly. Two of her crew were lost, but the remainder and all passengers were saved and taken to New York.

The dispute relating to Patagonia no longer exists. Chili and the Argentine Confederation, it is to be understood, have by formal treaty divided the territory between them, one fifth falling to the former and four fifths to the Confederation. At the same time, the Straits of Magellan are neutralised forever, and the island of Tierra-del-Fuego is divided equally between the contracting Powers.

Five hundred and two Russian Jews have arrived in Paris. They came on foot across Germany from a town on the lower Danube, which they reached by steamer from Brody, and then travelled to Paris from Strasburg in third-class carriages. A Jewish committee received and, on their arrival, provided for them food and lodgings in some half-finished houses, which the *Compagnie Immobilière* is building. The women dress gaudily; some of them are very beautiful, and the men are of large stature and strong frames. The children are the sharpest beings imaginable, and, although ignorant of French, they already drive a brisk trade in selling in the streets of Montmartre cheap articles of toilette, such as pins, handkerchiefs, and perfumery. The immigrants are allowed a franc each daily until situations are obtained for them by the Jewish committee which invited them to Paris.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.

Burglaries continue to be prominent among the police cases.

The number of paupers in the metropolis at the end of last month was 87,142 against 85,011 in 1881.

Mr. Palmer, M.P., has given £500 to the New Public Free Library and Museum at Reading.

Mr. Anthony Trollope's new novel having reference to Irish life of the present time, entitled "*The Land Leaguers*," and written expressly for *Life*, will be commenced in that journal on Nov. 15.

The first number of *Longmans' Magazine* will be issued on Nov. 1. It is to be published monthly, price 6d., and the list of contributors includes many well-known names in various departments of literature.

The British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society has addressed a letter to Mr. Gladstone, calling attention to the opportunity that now exists for putting down the slave trade and providing for the extinction of slavery throughout Egypt.

The foundation-stone of the new Sunderland and Durham County Institute for the Blind was laid at Sunderland on Monday by Lord Durham. After the ceremony, a luncheon took place, the Mayor of Sunderland (Mr. W. Wilson) presiding.

The well-known novelist, Captain Mayne Reid, has been placed on the pension list of the United States Government. He was an officer in the 1st New York Volunteers (General Ward Burnett's regiment), and was wounded at Chapultepec.

The Attorney-General is preparing a scheme for the distribution of the sum of £100,000, bequeathed by Mr. T. A. Mitchell for charitable purposes in the City of London. The Corporation will endeavour to obtain full representation on the new board.

The laying down of pipes in the harbour of Aberdeen for the purpose of calming the sea in rough weather by means of oil was witnessed on Tuesday by the Earl of Aberdeen, Sir Alexander Gordon, M.P., Dr. Siemens, President of the British Association, and others interested in the subject.

Mr. Justice Day, the Vacation Judge, has intimated that to publish reports in newspapers of private judicial proceedings heard before him in chambers is contempt of Court, and renders the reporter liable to be committed. The Master of the Rolls had expressed this opinion before.

Lord Cranbrook, Canon Woodward, Mr. Beresford-Hope, and other gentlemen spoke at a luncheon held on Tuesday in support of the fund for building St. Oswald's Church of England Lower Middle-class School near Ellesmere. Earl Brownlow presided at the luncheon.

Preparations are being made at the Bethnal-green Museum for the reception of the Marquis of Bute's fine collection of pictures, which will shortly be on view. The picture galleries at this museum are very attractive to the East-End working people, who come in large numbers on work-day evenings.

The Lord Mayor on Saturday opened a working men's industrial and fine art exhibition in Brunswick House, Vauxhall, in which is located the London and South-Western Railway Institute and Club. The exhibition mainly consists of the handiwork of working men in their hours of leisure.

On Tuesday the Sanitary Congress began its annual session at Newcastle-on-Tyne. In his opening address, Captain Galton, the President, dwelt on the importance of pure air and pure water in the maintenance of public health, urging that no time should be lost in putting into force the provisions of the Rivers Pollution Act.

The Admiralty propose to connect Portsmouth Harbour and Haslar Boat-yard by means of a canal, which shall permit gun-boats and other small craft to pass to and fro at all states of the tide. The route has been staked out, but as certain vested rights have to be recognised, and the expense of construction is considerable, it is probable that the work will be deferred.

At a special meeting of gentlemen interested in the scheme of a ship canal between Liverpool and Manchester on Tuesday, it was resolved to adopt Mr. Williams' plan of a canal with locks at various points, in preference to another project for an open tidal waterway. It was stated that a guarantee fund of £100,000 will be required, and it was decided to apply for Parliamentary powers to carry out the scheme.

The Queen has authorised that the names of the following engagements which the Guards took part in, and which up to the present have not been written on their regimental colours, be added to those already inscribed:—Grenadier Guards—"Blenheim," "Ramillies," "Oudenarde," and "Malplaquet;" Coldstream Guards—"Oudenarde" and "Malplaquet."

The Salvation Army on Thursday week took possession of the premises in the City-road formerly known to Londoners as the Eagle Tavern and the Grecian Theatre, having bought the lease for seventeen years, for about £17,000. They have fitted up the hotel as a lodging and boarding house for seventeen members of this religious association. The other part, which used to be the Grecian Theatre, has been adapted for their large meetings.

The Earl of Lathom, on Wednesday, opened the new detached infirmary which has been erected in the grounds of the Royal Albert Asylum, Lancaster, through the munificence of Mr. Edward Rodgett, of Darwen Bank, Preston, at a cost of £4000. The hospital, which is placed on a dry, pleasant, sunny site south of the Asylum, is a substantial structure, built of local freestone, and having all modern sanitary appliances of the most approved pattern.

At a meeting at West Brighton on Saturday—General Shute, C.B., late M.P. for Brighton, presiding—a resolution was passed in favour of a scheme for constructing on the sea-front a winter garden, to comprise assembly-rooms, library, baths, and lawn-tennis ground, with a promenade pier and pleasure-boats. West Brighton includes the suburb of Cliftonville, and the village of Hove, now merged in a great extension of handsome rows of houses and fine wide roads, constructed within the last fifteen years.

In London last week 2544 births and 1450 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 16 below, whereas the deaths exceeded by 77, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 21 from measles, 53 from scarlet fever, 17 from diphtheria, 25 from whooping-cough, 1 from typhus fever, 13 from enteric fever, 1 from an undefined form of fever, 78 from diarrhoea and dysentery, and 1 from simple cholera. No death from smallpox was recorded last week.

On Wednesday week three persons were run over and killed on the railway at Holyhead. On the arrival of the evening boat from Dublin the passengers landed at the railway goods warehouse, and, being anxious to be in time for the fast train leaving Holyhead at eight o'clock, they ran along a temporary road which is used for passengers when the boats arrive, but for railway traffic at other times. No sooner had they entered the road than the first three, an old man, a horse-dealer from Manchester, a young woman, his daughter, and a young man, were knocked down by some waggons and crushed under the wheels. Several passengers who were closely following them had a narrow escape. A little boy whom the young woman was leading by the hand was not touched.

The Chester Farmers' Club on Saturday agreed in supporting a resolution which provided that compensation should be made to outgoing tenants for improvements effected by them on their land during the term of their tenancy. The club was unanimously in favour of another resolution to the effect that notice to quit in agricultural holdings be extended to twelve months. With reference to the proposal to give power to a County Court Judge to settle disputes between landlords and tenants, with the assistance of competent assessors, there was some difference of opinion, but ultimately this resolution was also carried unanimously.

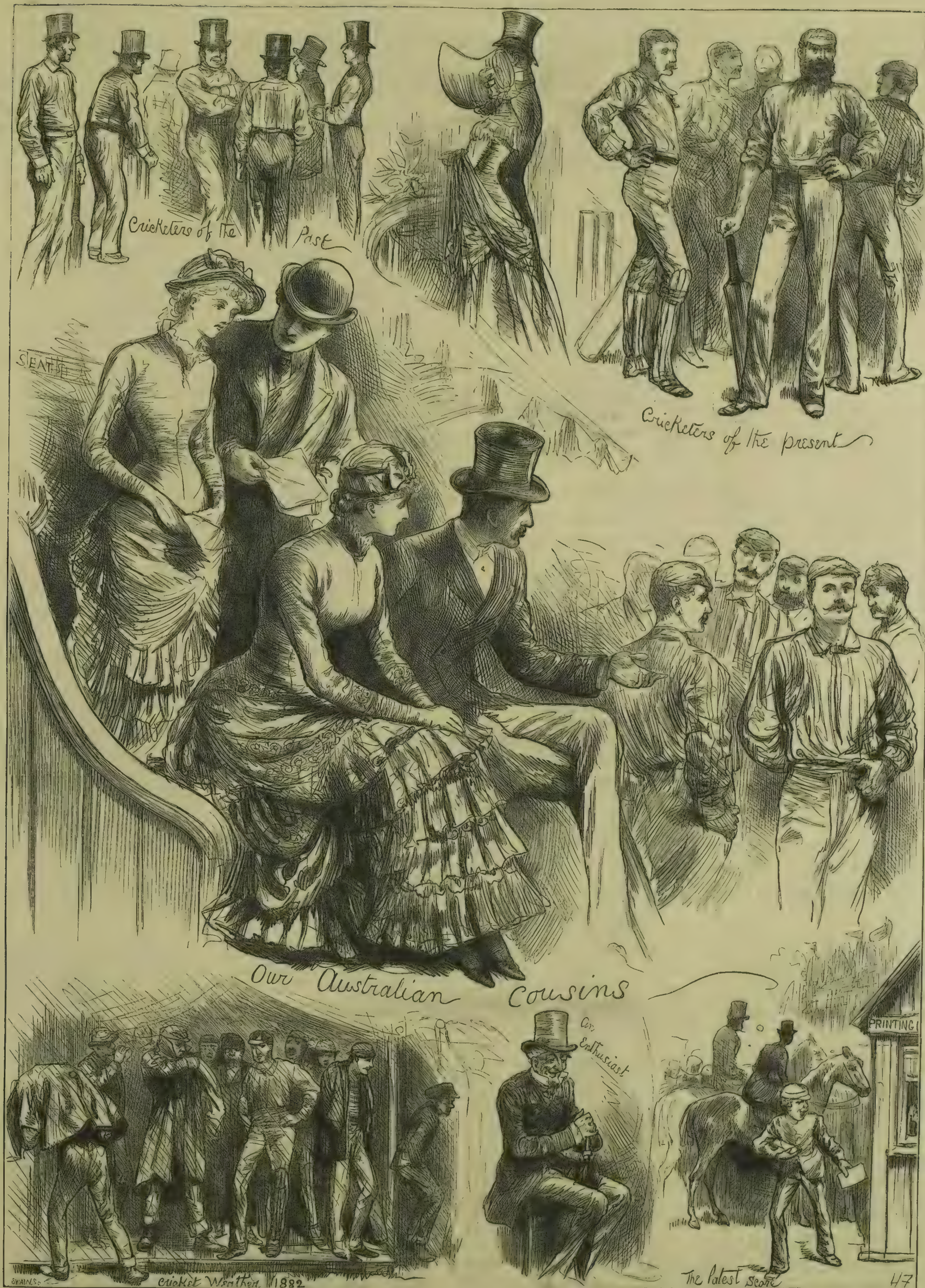
The Inner Circle of the Metropolitan Railway has had another link added to it this week, by the opening, on Monday, of the line from Aldgate to Tower-hill. This new piece of railway commences with a junction of the Metropolitan Railway at Aldgate Station, passing under the main thoroughfare of Aldgate High-street, through Chequer's-yard, to the Minories. Thence the line passes under the Blackwall Railway, through the crescent and on to Trinity-square, Tower-hill, under the gardens of the square, terminating at the west side, near to the Church of Allhallows Barking. The railway is carried under High-street, Aldgate, by a bridge of 82 ft. span, constructed of heavy wrought-iron girders, and is sufficiently wide to admit of four lines and two platforms. The tunnel is 25 ft. wide, the arches, of stock bricks, being in some places 3 ft. thick.

At the meeting of the Trade Union Congress at Manchester, last week, Mr. Simmons, Kent Labourers' Union, moved a resolution in favour of extensions of reforms in the land laws to relieve the agricultural depression, and asked the Congress for an strong expression of opinion in condemnation of the system of tithes. In the course of the long discussion which followed some of the delegates advocated nationalisation of the land. The Scotch delegates were unanimously in favour of large reforms, some of them advocating also the abolition of the law of entail. An amendment in favour of the nationalisation of the land was moved by a London delegate, and, on a division, was carried. The Congress also passed resolutions deprecating overtime, except when absolutely necessary, and protesting against any Government interference with the system of indentured apprentices among the watermen and lightermen of the Thames. Other resolutions were introduced and carried, calling on the Government to introduce a bill to extend household suffrage to the counties; urging a reform of the laws that affect the cab trade; and in favour of the assimilation of the municipal and Parliamentary franchise in Ireland, the extension of the hours of polling in the United Kingdom, a public investigation of all cases of accidental death in Scotland, and a Parliamentary inquiry into the poor laws of England. It was decided to hold the next Congress at Nottingham.

The Portrait of the late Mr. W. C. B. Fyfe, artist, published this week, is from a photograph by Messrs. Lock and Whitfield; and that of Major J. Colville, Highland Light Infantry, from one by Messrs. Scott and Son, of Carlisle.



"WELL STOPPED!" BY W. WEEKES.





THE BATTLE OF TEL-EL-KEBIR.

DRAWN BY R. C. WOODVILLE, FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

WELL STOPPED!

The humorous idea which the artist, Mr. W. Weekes, has worked out in this picture, one belonging to Mr. T. A. Mitchell, of Elmstead, Chislehurst, will be understood without need of verbal comment. Whenever the cricket-ball passes beyond the range of fielding, and is likely to roll away to an inconvenient distance, bystanders are wont to pick it up and throw it back to the bowler. The cry of "Thank you? thank you!" is usually raised by the players in anticipation of this little service, which every well-wisher to the game is willing to render, if it be not too far out of his path. It is not, however, quite correct and proper for one who has no part in the game to stop a ball that comes straight off the bat, while the runs between the wickets are still being made, during the few moments that may be gained before the recovery of the ball and the operation of stumping out. A goose, indeed, may be forgiven for unintentionally doing this act, which seems to have cost the loss of a few feathers to the bird's outstretched wing, and which is hailed with vociferous gabbling by the whole of that silly flock. Down comes the nearest player of the field, inspired with righteous indignation, to snatch the ball from their midst, and return it to the wicket; but shouts of laughter, and cries of "Well stopped!" are heard from the opposite side.

THE END OF THE CRICKET SEASON.

A few weeks ago we saw "old times revived" in remarkable fashion on the occasion of a benefit match at Nottingham. All the players were high lats, and the umpires were comfortably accommodated with chairs and long clay pipes. Possibly the quaint scene was witnessed by a few veterans to whom it may have recalled the days when Felix, Fuller-Pilch, and Alfred Mynn were "men of renown," when Kent was in her zenith, and when Surrey could fairly hold her own against an eleven of England. With the introduction of round arm bowling a great change seems to have come over our grand national game, and, on the whole, it will be generally admitted that the cricket of the present day is better than it was forty or fifty years ago. Our Graces, our Hornbys, our Studds, our Lucases, and many other good men and true that could be mentioned, need fear no comparison with the giants that preceded them. It is true that our supremacy is just now very seriously threatened by "Our Australian Cousins"—would not "brothers" more correctly express the relationship between us?—but their recent visits have done an immense amount of good in putting us thoroughly on our mettle, and when they return, as we trust they will in 1884, they will probably find that we have profited greatly by the reverses of the present season. In that case we have no fear for the result, but feel confident that "the latest score," instead of recording a defeat by seven runs, will show a decisive victory for the old country. Some particulars will be found in "National Sports," as to the closing matches played by the Australians, and the general result of their tour.

The sixtieth session of the Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution will begin on Monday next.

Three hundred million cucumbers are said to be raised every year by Long Island farmers.

Mr. Alderman de Keyser has been presented by the electors of Farringdon Without with the gold chain and badge to be worn by him as Sheriff of London and Middlesex.

The wife of the "Claimant" has become an inmate of the South Stoneham Union, near Southampton. She is entered in the parish books as "Lady Tichborne," the name and title given by herself.

A public meeting was held on Tuesday evening in connection with the opening of a new board school recently erected by the London School Board in Fountain-street, Wandsworth-road, Mr. Robert Freeman occupying the chair.

The well-known premises in Regent-street, where the Polytechnic Institution used to be located, were on Sunday last formally opened for a new but not less useful purpose. The property was bought last Christmas by Mr. Quintin Hogg for the Young Men's Christian Institute, and has since been transformed, at an expense to him of nearly £25,000, into what is claimed to be one of the most complete institutes in the world. The large hall, where the diving-bell used to descend and Blondin and Leotard to perform, is now turned into an elaborately fitted gymnasium. The old geological models have been allowed to retain their former position. The large theatre has been completely gutted, the floor raised so as to bring it on a level with that of the gymnasium, and the space broken up into two unequal portions, the larger of which is now a tastefully decorated hall, capable of seating nearly 1500 people, while the smaller portion is used as a library and reading-room. Last Sunday the institute moved from its old quarters in Long-acre, and for the first time took up its abode in its new premises, and the whole of the hall was completely filled with over 1500 young artisans. In the evening service was held, to which members and their friends of both sexes were admitted. The institute, which now numbers some 2000 members, bids fair to be as successful in its new home as it always was in its old quarters. It supplies admirably the needs of the class for whose benefit it is intended.

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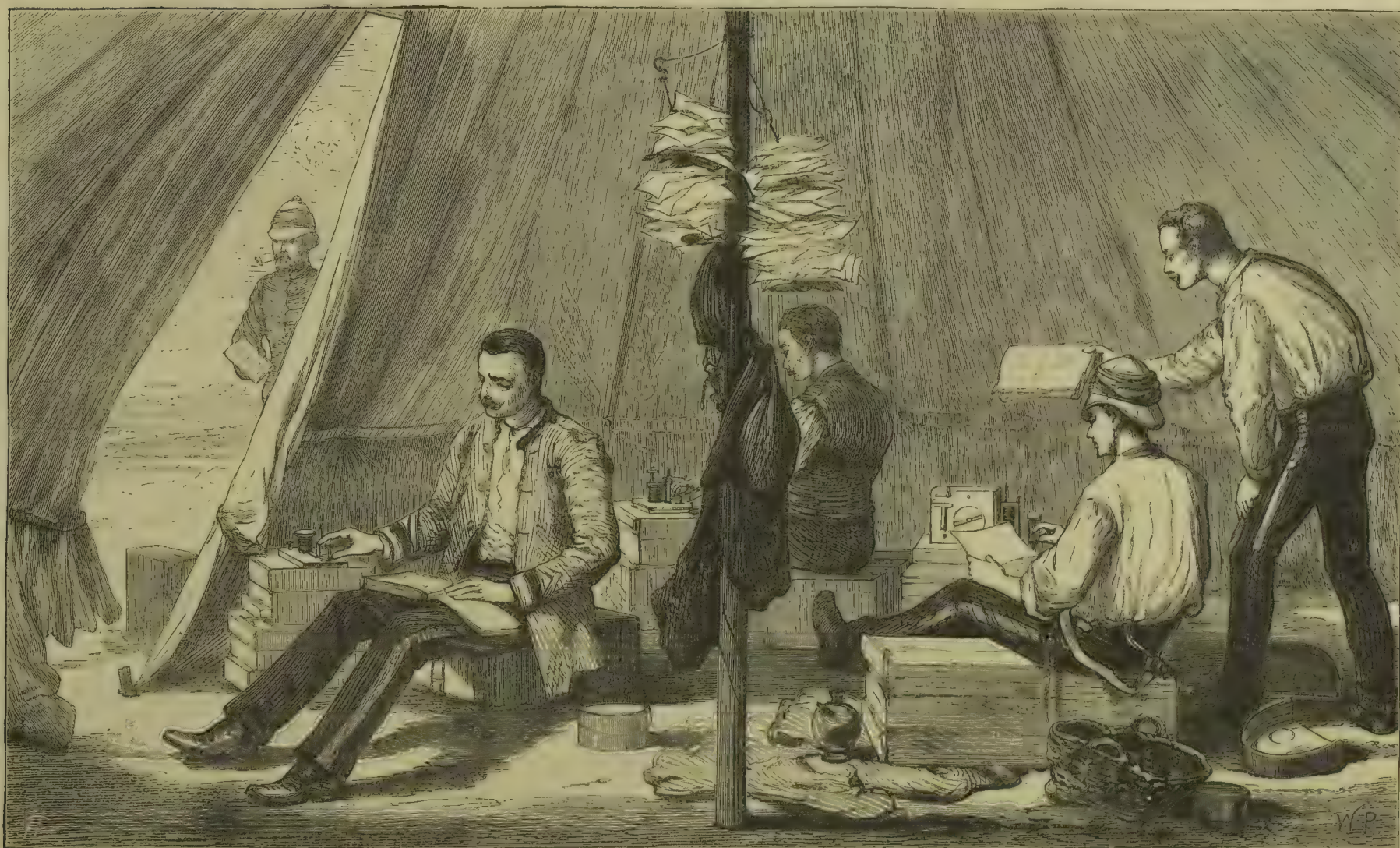
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 Is made simply from oranges. It is a light and wholesome tonic, and being free from chemicals as well as spirit, it is the purest and best of the non-alcoholic drinks. Price, in London, large champagne bottles, 7s. per dozen; in small, 4s. Bottles charged 1s., and same allowed when returned. — C. Codd and Co. 79, Copenhagen-street, London.

THE WAR IN EGYPT: SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



INTERROGATING A PRISONER ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.



INTERIOR OF THE TELEGRAPH TENT DURING AN ACTION.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.

If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use **THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER**, for it will positively restore, in every case, grey or white hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed.

This preparation has never been known to fail in restoring the hair to its natural colour and gloss in from eight to twelve days. It promotes growth, and prevents the hair falling out, eradicating dandruff, and leaving the scalp in a clean, healthy condition.

It imparts peculiar vitality to the roots of the hair, restoring it to its youthful freshness and vigour. Daily applications of this preparation for a week or two will surely restore faded, grey, or white hair to its natural colour and richness.

It is not a dye, nor does it contain any colouring matter or offensive substance whatever. Hence it does not soil the hands, the scalp, or even white linen, but produces the colour within the substance of the hair.

It may be had of any respectable Chemist, Perfumer, or Dealer in Toilet Articles in the Kingdom, at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. In case the dealer has not "The Mexican Hair Renewer" in stock and will not procure it for you, it will be sent direct by rail, carriage-paid, on receipt of 4s. in stamps, to any part of England.

Sold Wholesale by the **ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG COMPANY, Limited**, Farringdon-road, London.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.**WHAT BEAUTIFIES THE HAIR?**

What gives luxuriance to each tress,
And pleases each one's fancies?
What adds a charm of perfect grace,
And Nature's gift enhances?
What gives a bright and beautiful gloss,
And what says each reviewer?
"That quite successful is the use
Of 'THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!'"

What gives luxuriance to each tress,
And makes it bright and glowing?
What keeps it free from dandruff, too,
And healthy in its growing direct by too?
What does such wonders? Ask the press,
And what says each reviewer?
"That none can equal or approach
'THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!'"

What gives luxuriance to each tress,
Like some bright halo beaming?
What makes the hair a perfect mass
Of splendid ringlets teeming?
What gives profusion in excess?
Why, what says each reviewer?
"The choicest preparation is
'THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!'"

What gives luxuriance to each tress,
And makes it so delightful?
Because to speak the honest truth
Is only just and rightful.
What say the people and the press,
And what says each reviewer?
"That most superb for ladies' use
Is 'THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!'"

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER

has gained for itself the highest reputation, and a decided preference over all other "hair dressings," as evinced from certificates and testimonials from the most respectable sources. Being compounded with the greatest care—combining, as it does, all the most desirable qualities of the best hair preparations of the day, without the objectionable ones—it may be relied on as the very best known to chemistry for restoring the natural colour to the hair, and causing new hair to grow on bald spots, unless the hair glands are decayed; for, if the glands are decayed and gone, no stimulant can restore them; but if, as is often the case, the glands are only torpid, **THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER** will renew their vitality, and a new growth of hair will follow.

Read the following Testimonial:—
From Messrs. Wm. Hayes and Co., Chemists, 12, Grafton-street, Dublin:—"We are recommending **THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER** to all our customers as the best of the kind, as we have been told by several of our friends who tried it that it has a wonderful effect in restoring and strengthening their hair."

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.**AN IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR LADIES.**

Would you have luxuriant hair,
Beautiful, and rich, and rare;
Would you have it soft and bright,
And attractive to the sight?
This you really can produce
If you put in constant use
THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

The hair it strengthens and preserves,
And thus a double purpose serves;
It beautifies—improves it, too,
And gives it a most charming hue,
And thus in each essential way,
It public favour gains each day—
THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

If a single thread of hair
Of a greyish tint is there,
This "Renewer" will restore
All its colour as before,
And thus it is that vast renown
Does daily now its virtues crown—
THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

No matter whether faded grey,
Or falling like the leaves away,
It will renew the human hair,
And make it like itself appear;
It will revive it, beautify,
And every ardent wish supply—
THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

The constitution of the person and the condition of the scalp have much to do with the length of time it requires for new hair to grow; also, the thicker the hair, the longer it will remain in the hair-glands. New hairs are first seen to start around the margin of the bald spots near the permanent hair, and extending upwards until the spots are covered more or less thickly with fine short hair. Excessive brushing should be guarded against as soon as the small hairs make their appearance; but the scalp may be sponged with rain water to advantage occasionally. The scalp may be pressed and moved on the bone by the finger ends, which quickens the circulation and softens the spots which have remained long bald. On applying this hair-dressing it enlivens the scalp, and in cases where the hair begins to fall a few applications will arrest it, and the new growth presents the luxuriance and colour of youth. It may be relied on as the best hair-dressing known for restoring grey or faded hair to its original colour without dyeing it, producing the colour within the substance of the hair, imparting a peculiar vitality to the roots, preventing the hair from falling, keeping the head cool, clean, and free from dandruff, causing new hairs to grow, unless the hair-glands are entirely decayed. **THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER** makes the hair soft, glossy, and luxuriant. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers, at 3s. 6d.; or sent to any address free on receipt of 4s. in stamps.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

When the hair is weak and faded,
Like the autumn leaves that fall,
Then is felt that sudden'd feeling,
Which does every heart enthrall,
Then we look for some specific
To arrest it on its way,
And **THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER**
Bids it like enchantment stay.

It arrests decaying progress:
Though the hair is thin and grey
It will strengthen and improve it,
And work wonders day by day.
It restores the colour,
And brings back its beauty, too;
For **THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER**
Makes it look both fresh and new.

What's the greatest hair restorer
That the present age can show;
What produces wonders daily,
Which the world at large should know?
Why, **THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER**
Eminently stands the first;
Thus its fame by countless thousands
Day by day is now rehearsed.

What beautifies, improves, and strengthens
Human hair of every age?
Why, this famous great restorer
With the ladies is the rage,
And **THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER**
Is the very best in use,
For luxuriant tresses always
Do its magic powers produce.

THE WORDS "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER"

are a Trade-Mark; and the public will please see the words are on every case surrounding the Bottle, and the name is blown in the bottle.

The Mexican Hair Renewer. Price 3s. 6d. Directions in German, French, and Spanish.

May be had of most respectable Dealers in all parts of the World.

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JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'**PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS**

have gained the HIGHEST AWARDS at all the recent INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS, including the Two Gold Medals for Uprights and Grands-Melbourne, 1881; the First Prize, Queensland, 1880; the Two First Special Prizes, Sydney, 1880; the Legion of Honour, Paris, 1878, &c.

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The principal of the previous honours gained by the **BRINSMEAD PIANOS** are:—
THE DIPLOMA OF HONOUR AND GOLD MEDAL South Africa, 1877.
THE GRAND MEDAL OF HONOUR and DIPLOMA OF MERIT, Philadelphia, 1876.
THE DIPLOMA OF HONOUR, Paris, 1874, and the HONORARY MEMBERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF FRANCE.
THE GOLD MEDAL, Paris, 1870.
THE DIPLOMA OF EXTRAORDINARY MERIT, Netherlands International Exhibition, 1880.
THE MEDAL OF HONOUR, Paris, 1867.
THE PRIZE MEDAL, London, 1862, &c.

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'**SOSTENENTE PIANOS,**

for Extreme Climates,
With the Perfect Check Repeater Action,
Patented 1862, 1868, 1871, 1875, 1879, and 1881,
throughout Europe and America.

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'**PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.**

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"I have attentively examined the beautiful pianos of Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons that are exhibited at the Paris International Exhibition of 1878. I consider them to be exceptional in the case with which gradations of sound can be produced, from the softest to the most powerful tones. These excellent pianos merit the approbation of all artists, as the tone is full as well as sustained, and the touch is of perfect evenness throughout its entire range, answering to very requirement of the pianist."
"Ch. Gounod."

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'**PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.**

"Paris, Sept. 9, 1878.
"We, the undersigned, certify that, after having seen and most conscientiously examined the English Pianos at the Universal Exhibition of 1878, we find that the palm belongs to the Grand Pianos of the house of Brinsmead."
"D. MAGNI."
"Nicolas RUBINSTEIN,
"Chevalier Antoine DE KONTSKI, Court Pianist to the Emperor of Germany."

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'**PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.**

"I have pleasure in expressing my opinion that the Paris Exhibition Model Grand Pianofortes of Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons are unsurpassed. The tone is deliciously sweet, sustained, and extraordinarily powerful; the touch responds to the faintest and to the most trying strains on it, and the workmanship is simply perfect."
"W. Kuntz."

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'**PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.**

"Illustrated London News."
"The principle of the Brinsmead firm is to give the best piano of its kind the best of materials, the best of care, the best of taste, and the best of finish, and this is why the manufacture in Kentish Town sends down to Wigmore-street so many pianos perfect in scale, sustained in tone, elastic in bulk, with equal and responsive touch, and, in fact, as near as possible to that ideal that all musicians must require—'A thing of beauty that is a joy forever.'"

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"In tone the instrument is exceedingly rich and sweet, and in touch the very perfection of lightness. Messrs. Brinsmead may certainly be congratulated upon their success."

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"The Legion of Honour. In addition to the other distinctions awarded to Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons at the Paris Exhibition of 1878, the founder of the firm has been created Chevalier of the Legion of Honour."

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'**PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.**

"Daily News."
"A new Pianoforte, recently manufactured by Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons, claims notice, not only on account of its beauty and richness of tone, but especially for some ingenious mechanical novelties, the most important being the addition of a third pedal, by means of which the sound of any note or notes may be almost indefinitely prolonged at the will of the player. Thus these notes may be sustained after being struck by the left hand, which may then be taken away, and, with the right hand, may execute the most brilliant staccato passages, thus giving almost the effect of four hands. The patent 'check-repeater action,' a speciality of Messrs. Brinsmead, enables the performer to command with ease the most rapid reiteration of the same note; the facility of the key movement in general being such that glissando passages can be executed with equal perfect ease as to render them practicable with the lightest touch. The volume of tone is intensified by a peculiar construction of the sounding-board, another improvement being the system of bridging, by which the vibrations are increased and rendered sympathetic. The Pianoforte is capable of all degrees of delicacy and power, its massive structure rendering it less liable to get out of tune than usual; and the instrument is altogether calculated to extend the reputation of its makers."

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may be obtained of all the principal Musiciansellers.
Prices from 40 guineas to 350 guineas.

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ILLUSTRATED LISTS FREE.

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Prize Medals, London, Paris, and Philadelphia. Damp and Dust-proof, 18-carat cases, adjusted and compensated for all climates, £10 10s., £14 10s., and £20; Ladies', £7 7s., £10 10s., and £18 10s.; in silver cases, for Ladies or Gentlemen, £5 5s., £6 6s., and £8 8s. For particulars or receipt of remittance.—J. Sewell, 39, Cornhill, London; and 61, South Castle-street, Liverpool. Illustrated Catalogue free.

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A LADY writes:—"I have such comfort

in using my Veil, made from Pure Inhaler Gossamer, that I wish to recommend it to all ladies using the unsightly respirator, it is a perfect protection from fog, damp, and impure air (particularly when leaving heated rooms for the cool air of night). Sold by all Drapers. Manufacturers—ALEXANDER HENRY and CO., Glasgow.

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PIESSE and LUBIN announce their new Perfume for the present Season.—LABORATORY OF FLOWERS, 2, New Bond-street, London; and of all Chemists and Perfumers. Catalogues free on application.

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Ladies will admire a "Breath of Flowers" should take one of these Pastils night and morning.
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PRESERVES TEETH AND GUMS TO OLD AGE.
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Keeps perfect in every climate for years.

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BRONCHIAL TROCHES, which have proved so successful in America for the cure of coughs, colds, hoarseness, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, or any irritation or soreness of the throat, are now imported, and sold in this country at 1s. 1 1/2d. per Box. Put up in the form of a lozenge, it is the most convenient, pleasant, safe, and sure remedy for clearing and strengthening the voice in the world. Children will find them beneficial in cases of whooping-cough. No family should be without them. Some of the most eminent singers of the Royal Italian Opera, London, pronounce them the best article for hoarseness ever offered to the public. Hundreds of Testimonials from some of the most respectable sources may be seen at our office. The genuine has the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" on the Government stamp around each box.

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Cure Colds.

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have been before the public many years. Each year finds the Troches in some new, distant localities in various parts of the world. Being an article of merit, when once used the value of the Troches is appreciated, and they are kept always at hand to be used as occasion requires. For coughs, colds, and throat diseases the Troches have proved their efficacy. A neglected cough, cold, or sore throat, which might be checked by a simple remedy, like "Brown's Bronchial Troches," if allowed to progress may terminate seriously. For bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, and consumptive coughs, the Troches are used with advantage, giving oftentimes immediate relief. Singers and public speakers will find them excellent to clear the voice and render articulation wonderfully easy. They may be procured of any first-class Chemist or Medicine Dealer throughout England, Ireland, and Scotland, at 1s. 1 1/2d. per Box.

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are perfectly Safe.

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reach directly the affected parts, and give almost immediate relief. For bronchitis, asthma, and catarrh the Troches have been used with decidedly good results. Throat affections and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of Brown's Bronchial Troches. The demulcent ingredients allay pulmonary irritation, and after public speaking or singing, when the throat is wearied and weakened by too much exercise, their use will give renewed strength to the vocal organs. The Troches have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. For public speakers, singers, and those who overtax the voice, they are useful in relieving any irritation of the throat, and will render articulation easy. To those exposed to sudden changes in the weather they will give prompt relief in coughs and colds, and can be carried in the pocket to be taken as occasion requires. Clergymen, musicians, and military officers should never be without them. Sold by all Medicine Dealers, at 1s. 1 1/2d. per Box.

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Prepared by John I. Brown and Sons, Boston, United States.

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for clergymen's sore throats. A chronic inflammation of the small mucous glands

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Ashe, Henry, to be Perpetual Curate of Staveley-in-Cartmel.
 Austin, Francis Webster; Rector of St. Nicholas, Glamorganshire.
 Baker, Caspar Lewis Vashon, Curate of Ludlow; Rector of East Leake.
 Balmain, W., Curate of Caincross, Stroud; Vicar of Abbot's Leigh, Bristol.
 Biron, Henry Brydges; Vicar of Lympe with West Hythe, Kent.
 Cheetham, Henry, late Bishop of Sierra Leone, Vicar of Rotherham; Vicar of St. Mary's, West Cowes.
 Clayton, Arthur Prestwood; Vicar of Kilnburst.
 De Fontaine, Louis Henry; Rector of Wappenham.
 De Havilland, Charles Richard, Perpetual Curate of St. Matthew, Guernsey.
 Ensell, Charles Holt, late Vicar of St. Paul's, Truro; Chaplain of St. Michael's School, Bognor.
 Fitzpatrick, Frederick; Vicar of Yalding.
 Goss, William, Curate-in-Charge of St. Peter's, Newbold, Rochdale; Chaplain of Prestwich County Asylum.
 Hadfield, Charles Henry; Perpetual Curate of Mardale.
 Harrison, A. H., Chaplain of Maidstone Gaol; Vicar of Cranbrook, Kent.
 Hays, John, Rector of Navenby; Canon of Welton Fainshall in Lincoln Cathedral.
 Hedges, Thomas Toovey, Vicar of Alfriston; Rector of Pelham.
 Hill, J. R., Curate-in-Charge of Wigginton, Banbury.
 Johnson, W. J., Curate of St. Frideswide's, Oxford; Principal of the Theological College, St. John's, Newfoundland.
 Jones, John Samuel; Vicar of St. Philip's, Clerkenwell.
 Lockett, Francis Hall, Curate of Emmanuel Church, Barlow Moor; Vicar of St. Michael's, Lumb-in-Rosedale.
 Manley, J. J., Chaplain of Lambeth Workhouse; Evening Preacher at Curzon Chapel, Mayfair.
 Martin, Henry John, Vicar of the Cathedral Church, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Archdeacon of Lindsfarne and Vicar of Eglingham, Alnwick.
 Nichols, William Ward; Chaplain of Winchester Hospital.
 Ponting, T. James; Curate-in-Charge of St. Matthew's, Exeter.
 Porey-Cust, William Arthur, Rector of Belfon.
 Roberts, Frederic Warden, Curate of Keighley; Minister of Holy Trinity, Landholme, Keighley.
 Rogers, J. T., Vicar of Madehurst.
 Simpson, William Sparrow, Rector of St. Vedast, Foster-lane, with St. Michael-le-Querne, and St. Matthew, Friday-street, with St. Peter-le-Cheep. United by Order in Council.
 Slater, Francis; Vicar of Shaw.
 Stevens, Henry Smeeton; Curate of Boston; Vicar of Skillington.
 Swift, Godwin; Vicar of Misterton.
 Tindall, H. Woods, Evening Lecturer of Holy Trinity, and Chaplain of the Royal Sea-Bathing Infirmary, Margate; Vicar of St. Edmund's, Manchester.
 Townley, Charles Gale; Perpetual Curate of Troutbeck.
 Turckheim, Ernest Julius; Vicar of Hale Magna.
 Walker, George Sherbrooke, Curate of St. John's, Ladywood, Birmingham; Vicar of St. Catherine's, Birmingham.
 Waterman, Waterman Gardener; Rector of Bicknor.
 Williams, T. G., Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, Gee Cross, Stockport.
 Wodehouse, Philip Cameron, Chaplain at Hampton Court Palace; Vicar of Teddington, Middlesex.—*Guardian*.

The Rev. J. M. Vaughan, M.A., Vicar of Engliscombe, Bath, has been appointed Vicar of the ancient Church of St. Nicholas, Deptford, in succession to the late Rev. J. R. Gregg.

A meeting was held on Monday in Coventry, convened by the Mayor, to consider the question of raising a subscription for the abolition of the Vicar's rate. The amount required is £5000. Speeches were made in support of the voluntary scheme, and the sum of £800 was subscribed in the room.

The funeral of the Dean of Windsor, which took place last Saturday at Strathfieldsaye, was attended by the Prince of Wales, Sir Henry Ponsonby, Earl Sydney, the clergy of St. George's Chapel, Canon Gee, Vicar of Windsor; the Rev. A. Robins, the Provost of Eton, and a large number of the friends of the deceased.

A rich and costly painted window, from the studio of Mr. Taylor, of Berners-street, has been erected in the parish church of St. John, Manchester, the gift of Mrs. Platt Bradshaw, in memory of her husband, and intended as a companion to the window, erected not long since, to the founder of Owens College.

The committee appointed to choose the design for the painted window to be erected in Edensor church by the Duke of Devonshire's tenants, in memory of the late Lord Frederick Cavendish, have decided to accept the one sent in by Messrs. Hardman and Co., of London and Birmingham. The chief figure is that of Christ as the "Man of Sorrows."

Lord Robartes, of Lanhydrock, Cornwall, has intimated his intention to erect the north arcade of Truro Cathedral, the building of which is now being rapidly proceeded with. Lord Robartes' gift is intended as a memorial to the late Lord and Lady Robartes, his father and mother, and its erection will cost about one thousand pounds. Several of his Lordship's ancestors are interred on the spot.

The funeral of the Rev. Dr. Pusey, Canon of Christ Church and Professor of Hebrew at Oxford, which took place on the Thursday of last week, in Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford, was attended by the Prime Minister, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, and by many other distinguished persons. The officiating clergy were the Bishop of Oxford (the Right Rev. Dr. Mackarness), the Dean of Christ Church (the Very Rev. Dr. Liddell), and the Rev. Canon Liddon, of St. Paul's Cathedral. A Roman Catholic priest of the Birmingham Oratory attended on behalf of Cardinal Newman, who was prevented by illness from coming to Oxford. Mr. Gladstone was one of the pall-bearers, the others being the Hon. C. L. Wood, President of the English Church Union, Dr. Acland, Canon Bright, Canon Heurtley, Canon King, the Earl of Glasgow, the Hon. and Rev. C. Courtenay, the Warden of Keble College, and Archdeacon Palmer. The grave of Dr. Pusey is in the nave of the Cathedral, near that of Bishop Berkeley.

The feeling of the people of Richmond, Isleworth, Brentford, and Chiswick is manifested against the proposal of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests to sell Brentford Eyot, the small islet just above Kew Bridge. It is a waste plot of two acres, but contains some good forest trees, including several beautiful willows, which undoubtedly add to the beauty of the river and hide the gasworks. It appears that the Government have made several vain attempts to sell it, and that the Eyot is being fast washed away by the tides. It has been suggested that the county authorities of Middlesex and Surrey, or even the Brentford Local Board, might well purchase and maintain it, with assistance from the City funds for the preservation of open spaces.

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NOVELS.

Nothing nicer and fresher, nothing more charming on the whole and more touching in parts, nothing that bears witness more clearly to a generous nature dictating what an observant eye has seen, what a sympathetic heart has felt, and what a graceful, facile pen is peculiarly fitted to express, has appeared for many a long day, in the way of simple, unaffected, but most interesting stories, than *A Western Wild-flower*: by Katharine Lee (Richard Bentley and Son), a novel which can hardly fail to be appreciated in all but the very sourest domestic circles. The tale contains no deep psychological studies, or any nonsense of that kind; it is no wonderful intellectual or literary achievement; it is just a plain straightforward narrative full of cleverness, sprightliness, geniality, and quiet humour, with a tone of cultivation and refinement and an agreeable modicum of love and romance. It is not even original fundamentally; for such originality as it has is to be found rather in the manner than in the matter, rather in the happy touch than in the subject handled, rather in the accessories than in the central idea. Anyhow, the book is eminently readable, inexpressibly refreshing. There is an admirable sketch of an archdeacon, or starch-deacon of the high-church persuasion, of his wife, of his daughters, of his eldest son, and especially of his youngest son, a young gentleman by birth, a young clown in habits and manners and defective spelling, and a young nobleman in heart and sentiment and moral conduct, altogether a most estimable as well as amusing character, whose emigration will be considered by many readers a decided loss to his native land. The author, however, was undoubtedly right to transport him under the circumstances. Upon this family, who all, with the exception of the aforesaid youngest son, are of the strictest sect of the conventionalists, after the pattern of Mrs. Grundy, there suddenly swoops down in the darkness of night, when they never supposed that any visitor with the slightest notion of propriety, let alone a young lady in her girlhood, would invade the grim Rectory in which they live, the relative they had been expecting to arrive at some indefinite time from the other side of the Atlantic. This, of course, is the heroine, niece of the starch-deacon, whose family naturally fancy that she is pretty sure to be "dreadful," because her mother was "some low person" of American nationality. And "dreadful" she turns out to be from the very moment of her appearance on the scene, though her "dreadfulness" is not of the kind that had been anticipated. She shocks her relations by her confession of having travelled all the way from California without any sort of escort, and even more by accepting in England the escort of a gentleman whom she had never seen before and who offers to drive her in his dog-cart from the railway-station to the rectory; she shocks them by appearing in a "sweet" pink "costume," though she ought to be in mourning for her father, by climbing up a ladder into a cherry-tree and conversing affably with the cherry-pickers, by eating flesh on a Friday, by talking Americanisms and even American slang (which, sad to relate, she does out of pure "cussedness," in order to further "rile" her prim cousin), and, above all, by always looking lovely and ladylike and captivating every man, and about every other woman, who comes near her. She is intended to be a perfect child of nature: but one cannot help thinking that she overdoes it, and that there is a little artful acting in the matter when she protests her surprise to find out that all the men have been making love to her, declares that it is simply "horrid," and refuses all—but the right one, who happens not to speak in time, that is, before she runs away from the roof of her kind but apparently cold protector, the starch-deacon. Her motive, however, for running away is not connected so much with lovers as with rumours affecting the good repute of her dead father; and herein her character displays itself most creditably and creates some of the most striking and pathetic situations in the whole book. All this, however, readers will do well to find out for themselves. They will then acknowledge, strange as it may appear, that a young lady seated, in not very ladylike style, as "the Rectory" think, on a rail, may be simply asked by a gentleman to allow him to pass, may exchange one glance with him, and may then and there become silently "engaged" to him, as he to her, though the fact of the "engagement" may not be brought home to either of them until long afterwards. Readers will, at any rate, be fain to admit that a "western wild-flower" is a delightful object, with a brightness and a fragrance that can make themselves felt through an expanse of three volumes. The author ought, of course, to be an American or versed in the American dialect; but there are some of us to whom it will be news to learn that "smart" used in its "American sense" means "fashionable and pretty"; the peculiarly "American sense" is generally supposed to be "clever," the "vulgar English" sense something akin to "fashionable and pretty." But the author, no doubt, is an authority.

If anything would induce a long-suffering reading public to "strike," surely the alarming size and length to which novels must run, if the example of *Jobson's Enemies*: by Edward Jenkins (Strahan and Co.), is to be generally followed, will bring about a catastrophe to be deprecated by novelists. Here we have three mortal volumes, of which the first and last are divided into three mortal "books," and the second into two, with an average of about a hundred and fifty pages, more or less, to each book. Even of a good thing it is possible to have too much; and though illustrations, as in the present case, may have a cheering and supporting effect, they may not be charming enough to prevent a general depression. The advantages and disadvantages of the pictorial additions are about equally balanced. The smartness with which the author writes, especially when he makes an attack upon some social, political, or religious institution of which he does not approve, is undeniable; he sketches character strikingly and amusingly; he has a decided gift for painting dramatic or melodramatic situations; but in artistic construction of a story, so as to concentrate the reader's interest upon some one career, he is by no means so happy. Indeed, his novel is little more than a loosely connected string of almost independent narratives, and it has much more to do with Jobson's aunt than with Jobson. But her history, which is beautifully and pathetically told here and there, notwithstanding the grotesque extravagance of its chief incident, contains a curious receipt for the preservation of youth and beauty. Have a tragic love affair and go mad! That is more effective, it appears, with certain constitutions than any preparation concocted by any Madame whose profession is to make all her sex, except herself, "beautiful for ever." As for Jobson's "enemies," it is so long before we come even upon their "spoor," about the end of the first volume, that it seems for a long while as if they of his own household, who had allowed him to be christened Thaddeus, so that he has to go through life as "Taddy," were intended; and, after all, when they do disclose themselves it is clear that Jobson might have defied them altogether, had he not been his own worst enemy, as he was when he ignored the good old rule "ne sutor ultra crepidam," and took to speculating in potteries. The book, on the whole, is one which it is well worth while to read for its

descriptions of life in the West Indies and in Canada, for its portraiture, for its cool personalities, and for its critical and satirical remarks, which are piquant rather than trenchant; as a tale, it is not sufficiently compact and consecutive to keep attention on the stretch. The author disavows autobiography; but the very fact that he does so, confessing to just one lapse, has a tendency to confirm the suspicion which he evidently thinks likely to be excited. By-the-way, when he includes Alexander the Great among the persons who, like Jobson, have "gone up like a rocket and come down like the stick," he surely does injustice to the famous Macedonian, who had not begun to come down at all but was in full brilliancy at his highest elevation when he suddenly disappeared and left "charge" enough behind him to make "rockets" of his generals.

Mrs. J. H. Riddell, in her late work *Daisies and Buttercups*, in 3 vols., published by Bentley and Son, has not disappointed the pleasant anticipations with which her forthcoming books are always contemplated by novel readers. The scene of this one is chiefly laid in a small country suburb in the valley of the Thames; and although a good deal of space is taken up with an account of Reedbourne, for such is the name of the spot which "is perhaps the most favoured in position" in Surrey, where "when the sun blazes down into the valley as I think it blazes nowhere else in England—when the heat is unendurable, and the breath of the south wind is as the blast from a hot-air furnace—the grass remains unscorched, the tender blade keeps moist and fresh—the lilies and king cobs float on the surface of the water and the air is filled with the 'fragrance of the pines';" still we do not regret this description of Surrey scenery, being given with the touch of a loving and sympathetic hand. In the course of the story we come across many and varied characters, some of which, although only slightly sketched, possess personal and distinct individuality. Mr. Rodewald's true character and his schemes are well masked throughout; the dénouement of the tangled skein of the narrative is successfully worked up to. Indeed, this novel is one which can be thoroughly recommended to our readers.

THE CHANNEL STEAMER INVICTA.

This fine new steam-boat, constructed for the Calais and Dover traffic of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, is henceforth to perform the Express Channel Service between those two ports. The *Invicta* is a paddle-steamer, built of steel, 312 ft. in length, 33 ft. in breadth, 17 ft. 3 in. in depth, with a draught of 8 ft. 6 in. She was designed by Mr. James Ash for Messrs. Maudslay, Son, and Field, who were intrusted with execution of the work by the London, Chatham, and Dover Company, and who turned over the construction of the hull to the Thames Iron Works and Ship-building Company, of Blackwall. To meet the requirements of Captain Morgan, the Marine Superintendent of the Railway Company at Dover, it became necessary slightly to modify Mr. Ash's design by remodelling the stern and fitting a bow-rudder, so that the ship might steam out of Calais Harbour stern first in any weather, and so avoid the operation of turning in the limited space between the piers. This bow-rudder has been fitted in the stern precisely on the plan which was found to answer so well in the *Castalia*, and since then in the *Calais-Douvres*; the Rapston sliding gear with which it is fitted transforming it instantaneously from perfect rigidity in the midships position so as to allow it to come into effective service by means of a double-hand wheel on the promenade-deck, just in front of the Brotherhood steam steering gear by which the large and powerful stern-rudder is worked. These modifications were designed by Mr. G. O. Mackrow, who has carried them out with great judgment, and without interfering in the slightest degree with the draught of the ship, for 1251 tons displacement and 1647 tons builder's measurement. She has six water-tight compartments and three steel keelsons on each side, with a middle line girder running through the vessel from stem to stern. Except a slight break extending from the stern for 50 ft. she is flush decked, with rows of deck cabins amidships, and a Royal or State deck saloon in the sponsons, with fine saloons below, both fore and aft. Covering these are a fine promenade deck amidships and a turtle-back forward, forming at once an admirable deck shelter and a promenade for second-class passengers. Great attention has been paid to ventilation and to lighting, which throughout the ship is effected by Swan incandescent lamps through the medium of the Siemens' system of electric lighting. The entrances to the saloons fore and aft are sheltered beneath the promenade decks, and large and admirably ventilated ladies' cabins are provided. A feature of the first-class saloon is a neatly-arranged refreshment bar, easily accessible. Excellent taste has been shown in the decorations, a noticeable feature being the large employment of "Lincrusta" simulating tile work. The engines are on the diagonal oscillating principle, with an indicated power of 4000 horses. There are two cylinders on the direct link system, 80 in. in length, with 78-in. stroke, working to 30 lb. steam pressure, and making thirty-four revolutions. There are four boilers, with six furnaces to each, jet condensers, steam starting and reversing gear, and Messenger's silent blow-off, which wholly obviates the roar of escaping steam, so trying to the nerves of susceptible passengers. To facilitate night embarkations, two large arc lights are fitted on each side below the promenade deck, thoroughly illuminating the ship, pier, and gangways.

The new residence of the Empress Eugénie at Farnborough is about to be supplied with one of Messrs. Merryweather and Sons' steam fire-engines, similar to those which took three gold medals at the Paris Exhibitions.

An alarming collision took place in Walsall station at midnight on Saturday, between a train which had just arrived from Birmingham and one which was entering from Dudley. The driver and fireman of the latter escaped by dropping down upon the driving plate, the tender being forced completely over them, and two of the carriages of the other train were smashed. The passengers were severely shaken, and the line was blocked for several hours.

The African traveller and explorer, Mr. H. M. Stanley, has returned to Europe from the region of the Lower Congo or Zaire. He has penetrated three hundred miles beyond Vivi, and established fifteen trading stations between Vivi and Roki. He encountered hostilities as he advanced, but after a time the natives became friendly, so that now his men along the distance of three hundred miles already mentioned require no other arms than walking-sticks.

The United States population in 1880 was ascertained to have reached over 50,000,000. The exact figures were 50,155,783. The native born white population was 36,843,291, which is in excess of the present population of the United Kingdom. The coloured people numbered 6,632,549. Of foreign born whites, 2,772,169 were natives of Great Britain and Ireland, 1,966,742 were Germans, 717,084 British Americans, 194,337 Norwegians, 181,729 Swedes, 106,971 French, and 104,541 Chinese.



THE WAR IN EGYPT: ACTION IN FRONT OF KASSASSIN, SEPT. 9—THE MOUNTAIN BATTERY HARD AT IT.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE ACTION IN FRONT OF KASSASSIN, SEPT. 9.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

OBITUARY.

LORD TENTERDEN.

The Right Hon. Sir Charles Stuart Aubrey Abbott, third Lord Tenterden, of Hendon, Middlesex, K.C.B., Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, died on the 22nd inst., at Nelson Cottage, Lynton, North Devon. His Lordship was born Dec. 26, 1834, the only son of the Hon. Charles Abbott (second son of Charles, first Lord Tenterden, the eminent Lord Chief Justice), by Emily Frances, his wife, third daughter of Lord George Stuart; and succeeded to the Peerage on the death of his uncle, John Henry, second Baron Tenterden, April 10, 1870. The nobleman whose death we record was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, and entered the Foreign Office in 1854. After filling several positions in connection with Governmental Commissions, acting as Secretary to the Washington Convention, and to the Geneva Award Arbitration in 1871, he became eventually, in 1871, Assistant Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and in 1873 Permanent Under-Secretary in the same department. He married, first, Aug. 2, 1859, his cousin, Penelope Mary Gertrude, daughter of Lieut.-General Sir John Rowland Smyth, K.C.B., by whom he leaves three daughters and one son, his successor, Charles Stuart Henry, now fourth Lord Tenterden, born Oct. 30, 1865. He married secondly, Jan. 13, 1880, Emma Mary, widow of Mr. Henry Rowcliffe, Q.C., and youngest daughter of Mr. Charles Bailey, of Lee Abbey, Lynton.

SIR DAVID WEDDERBURN, BART.

Sir David Wedderburn, Bart., of Ballinleam, county Perth, formerly M.P. for South Ayrshire, died on the 18th inst., at Inveresk Lodge, Musselburgh. He was born at Bombay Dec. 20, 1835, the second son of Sir John Wedderburn, Bart., by Henrietta Louisa, his wife, daughter of Mr. William Milburn, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1861 called to the Scottish Bar. From 1868 to 1874 he sat in Parliament for South Ayrshire in the Liberal interest, and from 1879 till his retirement, in August last, for Haddington Burghs. Sir David occupied his time in travelling. He was never married, and the title consequently devolves on Sir David's next brother, now Sir William Wedderburn, Bart., of the Bombay Civil Service, who was born in 1838, and married, in 1878, Mary Blanche, daughter of Mr. Henry William Hoskyns, of North Perrott Manor, Crewkerne, and has issue.

SIR EDMUND HARRISON.

Sir Edmund Stephen Harrison, C.B., whose death is just announced, was born Feb. 5, 1810, the son of Mr. Henry Holland Harrison. In 1826 he was appointed a clerk in the Privy Council office, in 1860 chief clerk and deputy clerk of the Council. In 1880 he received the honour of knighthood. Sir Edmund married, Aug. 9, 1834, Eliza Sophia, daughter of Mr. James Hume, and niece of Mr. Joseph Hume, M.P.

MR. E. P. SHIRLEY.

Mr. Evelyn Philip Shirley, M.A., Hon. LL.D., F.S.A., M.R.I.A., of Ettington Park, in the county of Warwick, and of Lough Fea, in the county of Monaghan, M.P. for the latter county from 1841 to 1847, and for South Warwickshire from 1853 to 1856, died at his seat near Stratford-on-Avon on the 19th inst. He was born Jan. 12, 1812, the eldest son of Mr. Evelyn John Shirley, M.P., of Ettington and Lough Fea, by Eliza, his wife, only daughter of Mr. Arthur Stanhope, and grandson of Evelyn Shirley, of Ettington, whose father, the Hon. George Shirley, of Ettington, was the eldest son of Robert, first Earl Ferrers, by Eliza Finch, his second wife. He was educated at Eton, and Magdalen College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1834, and proceeded M.A. in 1847. He married, Aug. 4, 1842, Mary Clara Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edmund Hungerford Lechmere, Bart., and leaves one son, Sewallis Evelyn, M.P. for the county of Monaghan, 1868 to 1880; and three daughters, of whom the second, Mary Clara, is wife of the Rev. W. K. W. Chafy-Chafy. High-born, genial, and accomplished, Mr. Shirley was a perfect specimen of an English gentleman. Possessed of a great landed estate (derived from his ancestor Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, Queen Elizabeth's favourite), he was not satisfied with the ease it gave him, but by his own mental exertion gained literary distinction. He was an able antiquary, took great interest in all that concerned archaeological research, and was the painstaking and erudite author of works of considerable merit, the principal of which are "The Noble and Gentle Men of England" (which has gone through several editions), "Stemmata Shirleiana" (annals of the noble family from which he descended), and his recently published "History of the County of Monaghan." Mr. Shirley's library, at his fine residence, Lough Fea, is, perhaps, the most complete and comprehensive in the kingdom, in all that concerns Ireland. His death is deeply deplored.

MR. WILLIAM DIGGES LA TOUCHE.

Mr. William Digges La Touche, J.P. and D.L. and High Sheriff of the city of Dublin in 1849, for many years President of the Chamber of Commerce, and latterly Managing Director of the Munster Bank, died suddenly on the 22nd inst., aged seventy. He was eldest son of the late Mr. James Digges La Touche, banker, of Dublin, by Isabella, his wife, daughter of Sir James Laurence Cotter, Bart. He married, 1842, Louisa, daughter of Mr. Christopher L'Estrange-Carleton, of Market Hill, in the county of Fermanagh, and had three sons and three daughters. Mr. La Touche was a descendant of a Huguenot family established in Ireland after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The famous banking-house of La Touche and Co. held the first rank in the city of Dublin until its absorption into the Munster Bank, of which the deceased gentleman became manager.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Dundas Farquharson, on the 16th inst., at Upper Norwood. He was son of Mr. James Farquharson, of Invercauld, and brother to Colonel Farquharson. He entered the Army in 1853, and served in the campaign in China in 1860.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

A F M (Manchester).—We are satisfied that you were unconscious of any imitation, and the problem shall appear shortly.

E I G (Blackwater).—Your solution of the quoted problem is correct. We have written to Vienna in the subject of your inquiry, and hope for an early answer.

ALPHA.—Such discussions are profitable, but they appear to be inevitable. Toz will be gratified on learning your appreciation of his work.

W B (Stratford).—Your problem shall have early attention.

C E T (Clifton).—Very good; it shall appear in due course.

W D (Bruges).—You can get a book of diagrams for sixpence from Mr. T. H. Hopwood, 400, Oxford-road, Manchester.

W H H (Swansea).—Thanks; the problem shall be examined.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2011 received from A Chapman, Irene (Dover), Holmiensis (Vienna), J C T and M M T, E Bohnstedt (Milan), and W Norris.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2012 received from Hereward, F F (Brussels), W F Payne, Emile Frau, S W Mann, Holmiensis (Vienna), Benjamin George, Trial, E Bohnstedt (Milan), J C T, and M M T.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2013 received from H B, Auguste Tavel, H Z, J Hall, John Saunders, W G Cornes, James Dobson, E E H, C W Grosley, Plevna, F Ferris, Julia Short, A Harper, Leslie Lachlan, W J Radman, P Carroll (St Neots), Norman Rumbelow, G S Cox, F Johnston, A M Colborne, W Hillier, L Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, A R Street, R H Brooks, R J Vines, A Chapman, E Casella (Paris), E J Winter Wood, L L Greenaway, G W Law, J R (Edinburgh), Hereward, Shadforth, M O Halloran, Schmucke, R L Southwell, B Reeve, Smutch, H L Bowles, A M Porter, H Lucas, K (Bridgewater), C Derragh, T Howell, Pilgrim, G Seymour, N H Mullen, W F Payne, W H Hughes, M Tipping, Ben Nevis, Otto Fulder (Ghent), C W Milsom, J Marshall, S P C K, J C T, and M M T, Charles Brooks, W Bladie, M R O V S (Odey), W F R (Swansea), L Falcon (Antwerp), Globe Rangers, Gyp, G Fushrooke, A Wignore, M Baldwin, Alpha, Jumbo, J J Digan, Noel Newman, Holmiensis (Vienna), G S Wood, J Bumstead, F F (Brussels), New Forest, George Saint, junr., F W (Liverpool), E L G, S W Mann, Benjamin George, Trial, A H Mann, W Gibbings, G T B Kyngdon, E Bohnstedt (Milan), William Parritt, J A B Macclesfield, G W Hooper, F M (Edinburgh), Woggelpoll (Geneva), and W Norris.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEMS.

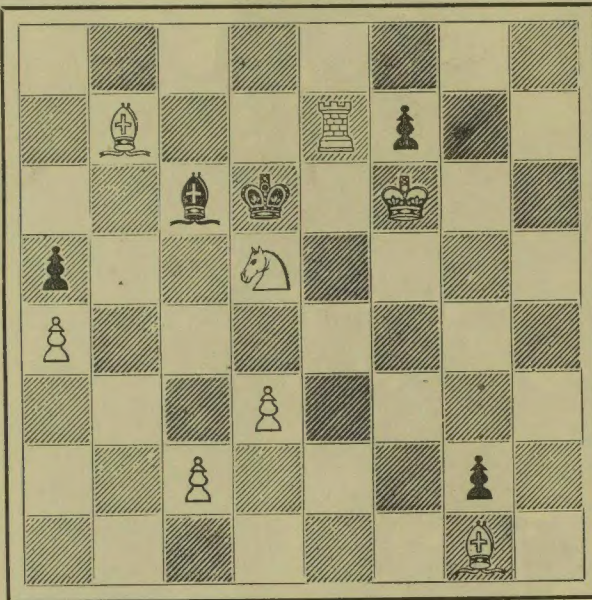
No. 2011. WHITE. BLACK. 1. Q to Q B 5th P to K 7th 2. Kt to K sq Any move 3. Mates accordingly.

No. 2012. WHITE. BLACK. 1. R to R 4th Any move* 2. Mates accordingly. * The variations present no difficulty.

PROBLEM No. 2015.

By D. W. CLARK (Barnaul, Siberia).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

Tenth Game in the Match recently played between Messrs. DONNISTHORPE and GOSSIP.

(Two Knights' Game.)

WHITE (Mr. G.) BLACK (Mr. D.) 1. P to K 4th P to K 4th 2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd 3. Kt to B 3rd B to B 4th 4. Kt takes P B takes P (ch) 5. K takes B Kt takes Kt 6. P to Q 4th Kt to Kt 3rd 7. B to K B 4th K Kt to K 2nd 8. R to B sq Castles 9. K to Kt sq P to Q B 3rd 10. P to K 5th P to Q 4th 11. P takes P en pas. Q takes P 12. Kt to K 4th Q to B 2nd 13. Kt to Kt 5th Kt to Q 4th 14. Q to R 5th P to K R 3rd 15. Kt to K 4th P to K R 3rd

If he had played 15. Kt takes P, there follows:— 15. B takes Kt R takes Kt 16. Q takes Kt R takes R (ch) 17. K takes R Q to B 2nd (ch) 18. Q takes Q R takes Q

and the Bishops being on different colours, the game would probably be drawn.

15. Kt (from Kt 3rd) to B 5th 16. Q B takes Kt Kt takes B 17. Q to R 4th B to K 3rd 18. R takes Kt B takes B 19. Kt to B 6th (ch) K to R sq 20. Q R to K sq Q R to Q sq 21. P to Q B 3rd B to Q 6th 22. Q R to K 3rd B to Kt 3rd 23. Q to Kt 5th P to K R 3rd

Mr. Gossip afterwards suggested that the game was abandoned as drawn.

A performance of chess sans voir, in which Mr. Blackburne played the principal part, inaugurated the winter season at the City Club on Wednesday last. We go to press too early in the week to record the result of the encounter, which, as Mr. Blackburne was to be opposed by eight of the strongest players he has yet met in London, has been looked forward to with more than usual interest.

At a general meeting of the members of this club held on the 22nd instant, Mr. Gastineau in the chair, it was resolved that the annual handicap tournament should be played on what is called the Section System, whereby the seventy competitors who purpose entering the lists will be divided into seven sections of ten each, a prize being provided for every section. A handicapping committee was appointed, empowered to devise rules for the conduct of the tournament, which will be commenced early in October. On the motion of Mr. Manning, Dr. Zukertort, was invited to give an exhibition of play in the course of next month, and he gratified the members by immediately assenting to the proposal. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

Amateurs residing in the neighbourhood of Acton will be glad to learn that a chess club has been established there, and that it is now in a very flourishing condition. The members meet for play on the second and fourth Thursday of the month at the Royal Oak Coffee Tavern, High-street. The election is by ballot, and the subscription is five shillings per annum. Mr. William Brooke, of South Acton, is the honorary secretary.

A match of three games for a small stake was commenced on Monday last between Mr. Blackburne and Captain Mackenzie. The first game played was won by the latter.

The tournament at the New Orleans Club is progressing satisfactorily, the struggle for first honours now resting between Messrs. Blackmar and Wurm. The following is the score-list:—

Won.	Lost.	Drawn.
Blackmar 12	Schuppert 6	
Wurm 11	Buck 6	
Edwards 9	Fass 4	
Wilray 8	Tennison 4	
Labatt 8	Danziger 4	
Kazaroski 6	Blanchard 3	
Dunn 6		

We are indebted to the honorary secretary of this club for a copy of the rules of the tourney.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Nov. 18, 1874), with a codicil (dated Nov. 27 following), of Mr. Charles Patrick Stewart, formerly of Manchester and of No. 92, Lancaster-gate, engineer and iron-founder, but late of Silwood Park, Sunning Hill, Berks, who died on July 7 last, was proved on the 1st inst. by John Robinson and Henry Chapman, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £135,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Frances Anne Stewart, an immediate legacy of £500, all his furniture, plate, jewellery, household effects, horses and carriages, and an annuity of £3000 for life, to be reduced to £1000 per annum in the event of her marrying again; to his brother, Spencer Stewart, an annuity of £150;—to the Church Missionary Society, the Bible Society, St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, the Western General Dispensary, Marylebone, the Female Orphan Home, Lisson-grove, the Ragged Schools in the district of Christ Church, St. John's-wood, and the Manchester City Mission, £50 each; and legacies to his executors, godchildren, and others. Out of the residue of his real and personal estate he bequeaths £30,000 to each of his daughters, and the ultimate residue is to be divided between his sons; but if his sons' shares in such division do not amount to £30,000 each, then the whole residue of his property is to be equally divided between all his children.

The will (dated June 11, 1862) of Mr. James Eason, formerly of No. 24, Berners-street, but late of No. 5, Ladbroke-gardens, Notting-hill, and of The Grange, Bermondsey, tanner, who died on March 12 last, was proved on the 30th ult. by Miss Mary Eason, the sister and sole executrix, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £131,000. The testator leaves all his freehold, copyhold, and leasehold property, and also all his personal estate, to his said sister absolutely.

The will (dated June 20, 1878), with a codicil (dated July 17, 1882), of Sir Robert William Colebrooke Brownrigg, Bart., late of No. 12, Eaton-place West, who died on the 6th ult., was proved on the 29th ult. by Sir Henry Moore Brownrigg, the brother and sole executor, the value of the personal estate being over £68,000. The testator gives to his sister, Miss Emma Laura Annie Brownrigg, an annuity of £500, to cease on her death or marriage; to his nephew William Walter Whitmore all his shares in the English and Scottish Law Life Assurance Association; to his nephew Edmund Henry Whitmore his shares in the Grand Junction Canal Company; to his butler, Thomas Pitt, if in his service at his death, £500; and the residue of his estate and effects to his said brother.

The will (dated Sept. 28, 1877) of Mr. William Bence Jones, J.P., late of Lissell, Cork, and of No. 34, Elvaston-place, Queens'-gate, who died on June 22 last, was proved on the 4th inst. by William Francis Bence Jones, the son, the acting executor, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £30,000. The testator leaves his real and personal property upon trust for his wife for life; at her death the portions of his children, Caroline, Lillias, Philippa, and Reginald, together with what they are entitled to under certain settlements, are made up to £15,000 each. The residue of his real and personal estate he gives to his son William Francis.

The will (dated March 28, 1879) of Mr. William Hutchins Callcott, late of No. 1, Campden House-road, Kensington, who died on the 4th ult., was proved on the 14th inst. by William Robert Stuart Callcott, the son, and George Bernard O'Neill, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £14,000. The testator leaves all his property between his three children and the children of his deceased daughter.

The will (dated Jan. 30, 1874), with a codicil (dated July 5, 1881), of Mr. Leon Emanuel, late of Southampton, who died on the 8th ult., was proved on the 8th inst. by Henry Jacobs and Joel Emanuel, the brother, executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £11,000. The testator bequeaths nineteen guineas each to the Jews' Orphan Asylum and Hospital, Norwood, the Synagogue at Southampton, the Jewish Soup Kitchen, London; the Jewish Board of Guardians, the Southampton Infirmary, the Southampton Dispensary, and to three other charitable institutions to be named by his executors; and he gives to his wife £500, a freehold house at Walmer, and all his household furniture and effects; and legacies to his executors and others. The residue of his property is to be held upon trust for his wife and children.

The will (dated Aug. 30, 1878) of Mr. Henry Charles Adamson Parker, formerly of the Uplands, Sandhurst, Berks, but late of Benrhydding, Ilkley, Yorkshire, who died on July 29 last, was proved on the 9th inst. by Mrs. Augusta Parker, the widow and acting executrix, the personal estate exceeding £6000. The testator leaves £900 each to his sisters Amy and Mary Julia, and to his brother, Kenyon Charles Shirecliffe; a legacy to his goddaughter; and the residue of his property to his wife.

THE LATE MR. W. B. C. FYFE.

The death of this esteemed Scottish artist in London, at the age of forty-seven, took place on the 15th ult. Mr. W. B. Collier Fyfe was a native of Dundee, and was brought up in the neighbouring village of Carnoustie. When but fifteen years of age he became a student of the Royal Scottish Academy. He had three years' study in Edinburgh, during which time the tender grace of his crayon portraits attracted special notice from the President, Sir George Hervey, and also won him Academy prizes. His first picture of importance appeared on the walls of the Edinburgh Academy in 1861, the subject being Queen Mary resigning her crown at Loch Leven Castle. In 1862 he returned to the Continent, and a year's busy work was spent in art galleries in France, Italy, Germany, and Belgium. In 1863 he settled in London, at the same time with his warm admirer and friend John Faed, R.S.A. A busy period followed, in which portraiture was varied with landscape and genre pictures. Another Covenanter subject, "The Death of John Brown of Priesthill," now the property of Mr. Steele, of Carfin, attracted much notice; while the result of summers spent in Scotland was seen also in his picture "Jeanie Deans and the Laird o' Dumbiedykes," and in the collection of a series of studies of Scottish interiors, which, it is said, are quite unequalled. The years 1868 and 1869 produced a list of genre pictures of merit and interest; "The Wood Merchant," "The Scotsman, Sir?" "The Flower Girl," "The Orange Girl," "Marketing," and "The Girl of the Period;" the last-mentioned work being made familiar to all lovers of pictures by exhibition in both the English and Scottish Academies, and in art-exhibitions all over the country. The next few years, the most active period of the artist's career, brought "The Young Cavalier," "The Page," "The Maid of Honour," "Bide a wee," "On Household Cares Intent," and "What can a young lassie dae wi' an auld man?" several of which, it is interesting to note, were reproduced in the illustrated papers, not only of Europe, but of America and even

(Continued on page 364.)

DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSH.

AN HONEST REMEDY. RECOMMENDED BY THE BEST PHYSICIANS.—(See Reports.)

DR. C. LEMPHIERE, D.C.L., &c.,
St. John's College, Oxford,
Dec. 28, 1881.

Writes:—"I have known and appreciated the great advantage of your Electric Hair Brush for some time, and, as I find the benefit increasing, I feel it my duty, as well as my pleasure, to earnestly recommend it. No one who has not tried it can possibly imagine how material its comfort is. The brushes are indeed a wonder, and well worth their money."

W. A. Fisher, of "The GRAPHIC," London, writes:—"Your Brush is indeed a splendid affair. I have a great deal of head worry; when I reach home of an evening, I use your Brush from forehead to back, and it makes me feel another man. Lassitude is banished, and I am quite lively. Send me another Brush for my deputy here."

From JOHN BRIGHT, II, Vere-street, London, July, 12, 1882.
"Sir.—Will you kindly forward me 'The London Galvanic Generator,' for which I enclose Postal Order for 5s. 6d., to me at above address. I may add that the Dr. Scott's Brush you sent me a month ago has given me the greatest relief for Neuralgia, having suffered these four years without obtaining any relief from various medicines. With many thanks, believe me, yours faithfully,
"JOHN BRIGHT."

Dr. Scott's is a Pure Bristles Brush, not Wires.

From the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U.S.A., Feb. 12, 1882.
"For the first time in my life I am induced to give a testimonial. Noticing in some paper an advertisement of Dr. Scott's Electric Hair Brush, I sent 34 dols. for one, and find it indeed a remarkable brush. My wife has for years suffered with headaches. The brush cures them at once. Several friends have used it for headaches, and it has never failed. My wife was also getting prematurely bald, but the brush has entirely stopped the falling hair and started a new growth. I used it to remove dandruff, and it works like a charm. Five times the cost would not buy my brush if I could not replace it. To-day I bought of M'Almont, druggist, of this place, two brushes to send to friends who have tried mine and requested me to buy for them. Col. Pender, Mayor of Wair at Ridge, was attacked by a severe case of sick headache while at my house. He was very sick. My wife proposed to try the brush, which he finally consented to do, with no faith in it, however. In three minutes he said he never felt better in his life, and directed me to send him a brush. I have authorised M'Almont, the druggist, to use my name in recommending it."

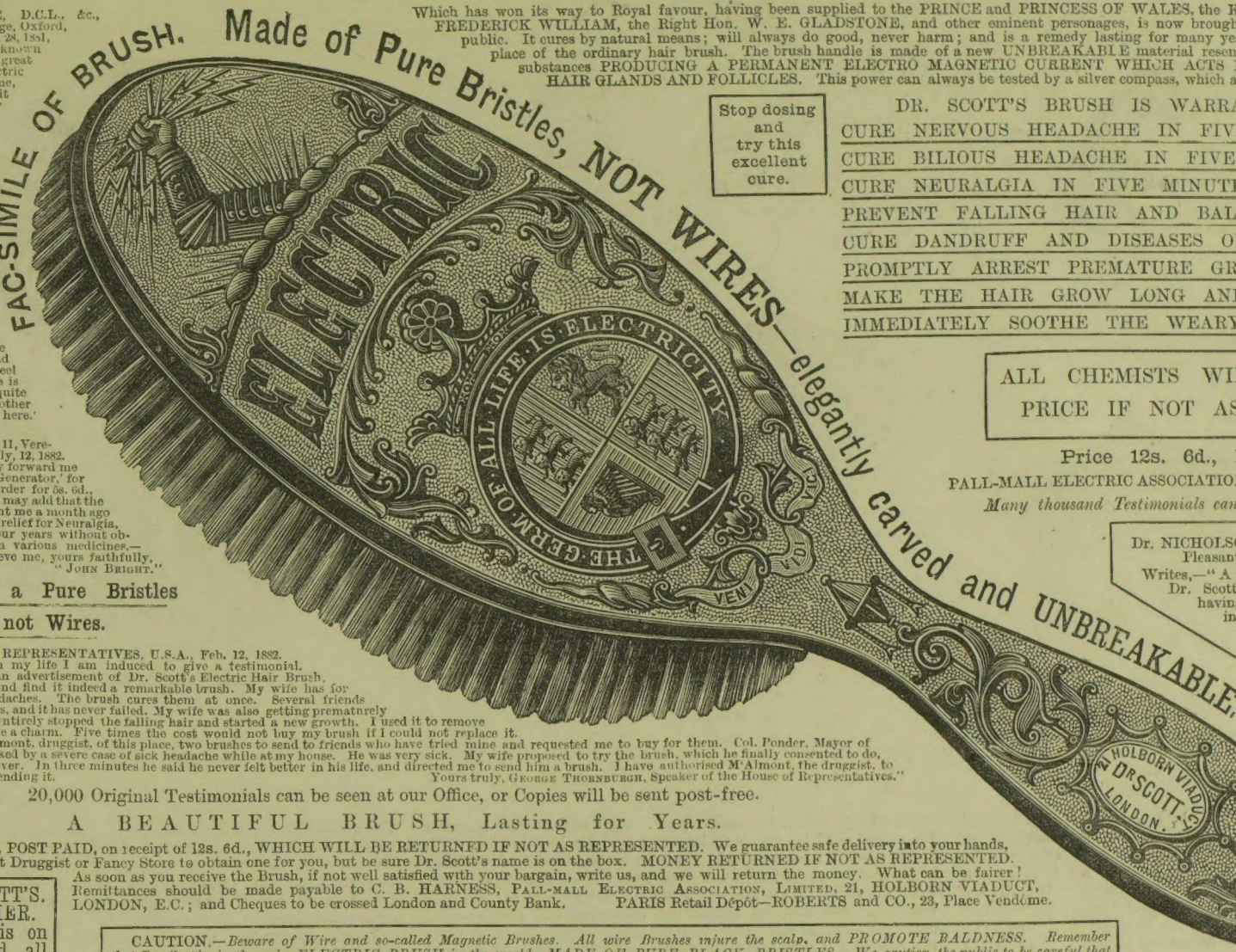
20,000 Original Testimonials can be seen at our Office, or Copies will be sent post-free.

A BEAUTIFUL BRUSH, Lasting for Years.

WE WILL SEND IT, POST PAID, on receipt of 12s. 6d., WHICH WILL BE RETURNED IF NOT AS REPRESENTED. We guarantee safe delivery into your hands, or request your nearest Druggist or Fancy Store to obtain one for you, but be sure Dr. Scott's name is on the box. MONEY RETURNED IF NOT AS REPRESENTED. As soon as you receive the Brush, if not well satisfied with your bargain, write us, and we will return the money. What can be fairer! Remittances should be made payable to C. B. HARNESS, PALL-MALL ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, 21, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.; and Cheques to be crossed London and County Bank. PARIS Retail Dépôt—ROBERTS and CO., 23, Place Vendôme.

Ask for Dr. SCOTT'S. TAKE NO OTHER. See that name is on the box. Avoid all WIRE Brushes, which injure the Scalp and promote Baldness.

CAUTION.—Beware of Wire and so-called Magnetic Brushes. All wire Brushes injure the scalp, and PROMOTE BALDNESS. Remember that Dr. Scott's is the only ELECTRIC BRUSH in the world, MADE OF PURE BLACK BRISTLES. We caution the public to be careful that Dr. Scott's name is on the box, and ELECTRIC on the Brush. All others are FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS, utterly worthless, and are put in the market to impose upon the public. They are dear at any price! NOTE—FAC-SIMILE OF ABOVE BRUSH.



Stop dosing and try this excellent cure.

DR. SCOTT'S BRUSH IS WARRANTED TO
CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE IN FIVE MINUTES!
CURE BILIOUS HEADACHE IN FIVE MINUTES!
CURE NEURALGIA IN FIVE MINUTES!
PREVENT FALLING HAIR AND BALDNESS!
CURE DANDRUFF AND DISEASES OF THE SCALP!
PROMPTLY ARREST PREMATURE GREYNESS!
MAKE THE HAIR GROW LONG AND GLOSSY!
IMMEDIATELY SOOTHE THE WEARY BRAIN!

ALL CHEMISTS WILL REFUND THE PRICE IF NOT AS REPRESENTED.

Price 12s. 6d., Post-free.

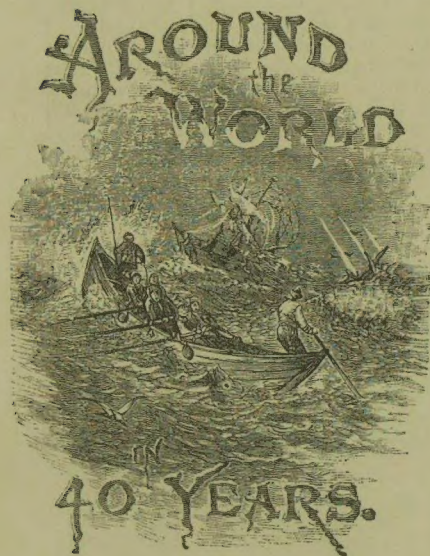
PALL-MALL ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION, 21, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.
Many thousand Testimonials can be seen at our Office.

Dr. NICHOLSON PRICE, M.R.C.S., Mount Pleasant, Leeds, June 16, 1882.
Writes:—"A patient of mine has been using Dr. Scott's Electric Hair Brush, she having suffered from Neuralgia, and informs me that she has received considerable benefit from it. I am also troubled with Nervous Headache, and should be glad if you would send me one."

Send for Circular of DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC FLESH BRUSH (Sure Cure for Rheumatism).

PRICE 12s. 6d., Post-free.

Note the Address:—The PALL MALL ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, 21, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.



PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER started on its voyage around the world over forty years ago, when Mr. Davis, with a basket on his arm, travelled from Providence to Boston, carrying with him the first lot of Pain Killer ever taken to that city. He travelled the town over with but little success, and, at last discouraged, he went among the crowd upon the street and around the market-place, and to each poor, sick, or lame person he met, he handed a bottle of Pain Killer, directing him how to use it. In this manner he disposed of the first lot of Pain Killer ever consigned to Boston. Discouraged and tired, he returned home poorer than ever, for even his expenses to Boston and return were to him at that time a great item of consideration. The discouraging circumstances Mr. Davis laboured under when he first offered his Pain Killer to the world are well known, and the rapidity with which the medicine grew into popularity in all the avenues of trade and commerce is most surprising; and when one reflects that, after over forty years of trial, during which it has been tested by all races of men in all climates, it has become more popular with each returning year—they must conclude that this medicine, which Mr. Davis so honestly recommended and believed in, is just what it is represented to be, a Killer of Pain. Had it been otherwise, Pain Killer would long since have been forgotten, as have been the myriad of imitations which have, owing to its great success, been launched upon the market under similar names and intended to deceive the public. Perry Davis's Pain Killer is recommended by Physicians, Missionaries, Ministers, Nurses in Hospitals, Managers of Factories, Farm Stewards—in short, by everybody everywhere who has ever given it a trial. Taken internally, cures sudden Colds, Catarrh, Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Acid Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Gout, Canker, in the Mouth, Throat, or Stomach; Sick Headache, Sea Sickness, Piles, Kidney Complaints, Lumbago, Spasms, Canker Rash, Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, Painters' Colic, Worms, Diarrhoea, and Cholera; applied externally, cures Scalds, Burns, Frost Bites, Chilblains, Erysipelas, Ringworms, Whitlows, Boils, Old Sores, Sprains, Bruises, Toothache, Headache, Neuralgia in the Face or Head, Pains in the Side, Pains in the Back and Loins (Lumbago). It is a medicine now well known and appreciated throughout the world. Price of Pain Killer, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. Of Chemists everywhere.—JOHN M. RICHARDS, Great Russell-street, London, Wholesale Agent for Great Britain and Continent of Europe.

PEARS' SOAP.

Testimonial from Madame ADELINA PATTI.

I have found it matchless for the hands and complexion.

Adelina Patti

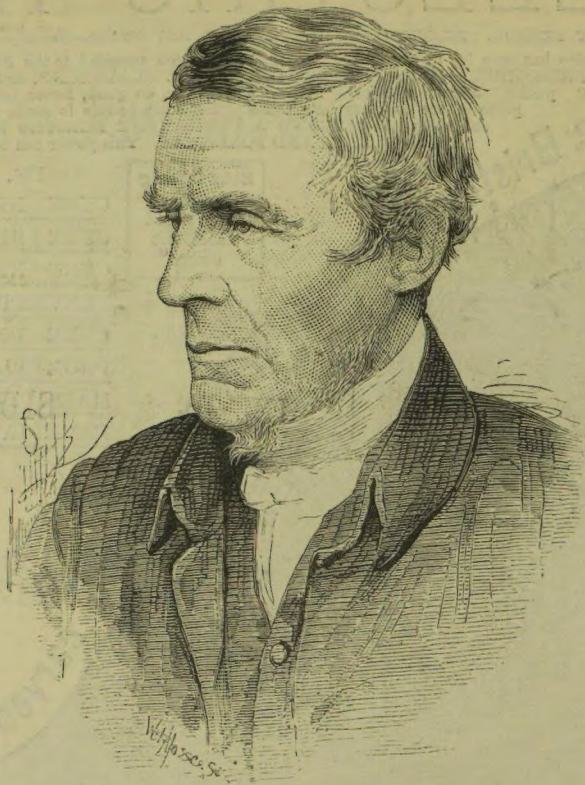
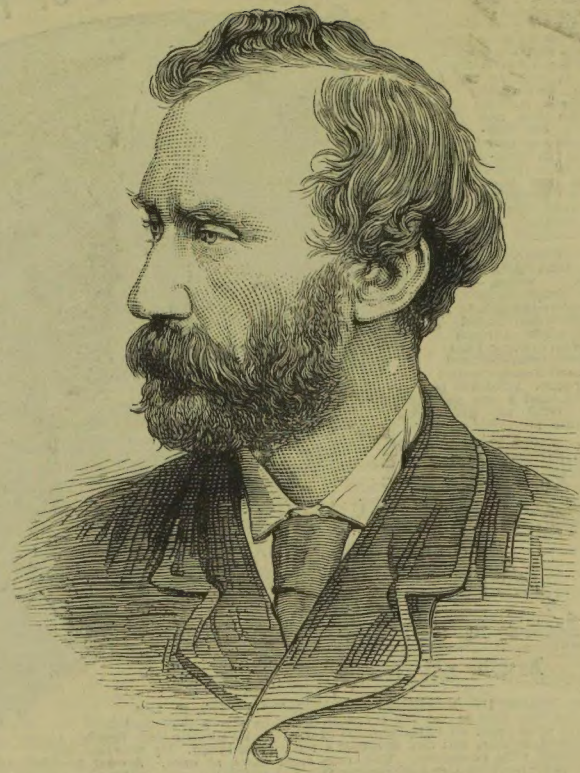
Testimonial from Mrs. LANGTRY.

I have much pleasure in stating that I have used your Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other.

Mrs. Langtry



THE LATE SIR DAVID WEDDERBURN, BART.

THE LATE VERY REV. GERALD WELLESLEY,
DEAN OF WINDSOR.

THE LATE MR. W. B. C. FYFE, ARTIST.

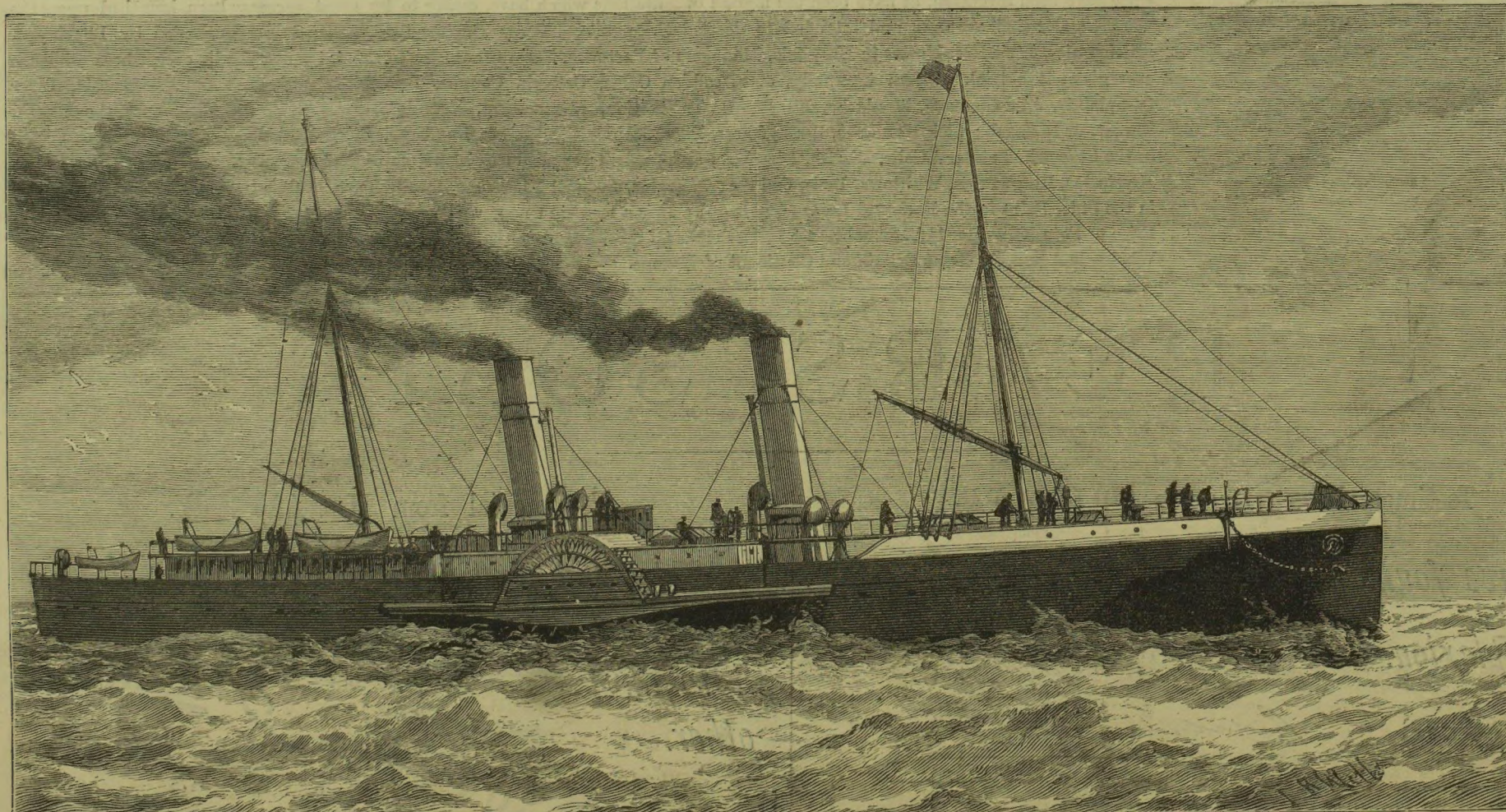
Asia. A second visit of Mr. Fyfe to Italy resulted in several notable Italian subjects, the best of which became the property of Mr. James Ness, London. From the year 1875 to the present time the artist continued in London; his best known works of recent years being "A Good Catholic," "Wandering Minstrel," "The Love-Letter," "A Quiet Christmas," "The Fisherman's Daughter," "A Chelsea Pensioner;" and, the most important of Mr. Fyfe's historical pictures, "The Raid of Ruthven," which, after exhibition at Burlington House, the Scottish Academy, Nottingham and Liverpool, has at last found its place in the gallery of Mr. Thomas Lambert, Lancaster-gate. Among Mr. Fyfe's portraits a few of the most important are those of Lord and Lady Dufferin, Lord Houghton, Admiral Grenfell, the Right Hon. Alderman M'Arthur, M.P., ex-Lord Mayor; Sir William Anderson Ogg, Sheriff of London and Middlesex; Mr. J. Faed, R.S.A.; Dr. Lorimer, first Principal of the London Presbyterian College; Mr. C. E. Lewis, M.P.; the late Sir David and Lady Baxter; Mr. G. B. Bruce, the eminent engineer; the late Mr. Pontifex, Master of the Armourers' and Braziers' Company; and Mr. Giraud, Deputy-Governor of the French Protestant Hospital. The artist's last works are a charmingly simple yet graceful fancy picture, "Hide and Seek," and "A Fisher Girl," both at Nottingham Castle; and "A Portrait of the Artist," which has been lent to the forthcoming Dundee Exhibition. On his easel, but fortunately finished, is "Nellie," an exquisite fancy portrait. The whole studio, however, is full of overflowing of interiors and studies—pictures most people would have called them—with which Mr. Fyfe, though repeatedly

offered large sums, refused to part. As a collector of singular taste and skill he was well known; and he has left his walls covered with many strictly representative works of eminent brother artists. The power and freshness of Mr. Fyfe's own work gained high estimation, to which all who saw his pictures testified. He was an admirable colourist, but there was a higher merit, which never found better expression than from the pen of a recent German writer on British art:—"We can see by the correct modelling and simple tone of the drawing, that the painting is the work of an exceedingly gifted master, whose greatness just consisted in this, that he has learned with the most simple means to attain powerful effect." The deceased artist was a member of the Council of the City of London Society of Artists, the Savage Club, the Scottish Artists' Club, and the Hogarth Club; he was an International Exhibition Gold Medallist of 1873. Mr. Fyfe has left a widow, a son, and a daughter.

THE LATE DEAN OF WINDSOR.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales came from Scotland to attend the funeral of the Dean of Windsor on Saturday last. It was mentioned in our last week's Obituary that this clergyman (the Hon. and Very Rev. Gerald Valerian Wellesley) died at Hazelwood, near Watford, in his seventy-third year. He was the youngest brother of Earl Cowley. He was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his Master's degree in 1830, for at that time the sons of noblemen were not obliged to pass through the previous grade of Bachelor.

He was ordained in the same year. He held the family living of Strathfieldsaye from 1836 to 1854, when he succeeded Dr. Neville-Grenville in the Deanery of Windsor. He was also Registrar to the Order of the Garter, Resident Domestic Chaplain of her Majesty, Crown Trustee of the British Museum, and Lord High Almoner. He was a man of moderate opinions, somewhat shy and reserved in his manners, but courteous and kind to all with whom he was brought into contact. He married, in 1856, the Hon. Magdalen Montagu, third daughter of Lord Rokeby, by whom he has left an only son, Albert Victor Arthur, born in July, 1865, to whom her Majesty stood sponsor. The *Court Newsman* published the following communication:—"The Queen and Royal Family received with deep grief the news of the death of the Dean of Windsor, after a short illness. The loss to the Queen, to whom the Dean had been a devoted, valuable, and dear friend, as well as a wise counsellor, is irreparable. He had been for thirty-three years Domestic Chaplain to her Majesty, and for twenty-eight years Dean of Windsor. His loss will also be deeply felt by the Royal Family and by the whole of the Queen's household, by whom he was much beloved." The Queen is reported to have said that he was the last survivor of her early friends. A portrait of him, painted specially for her Majesty, hangs in the vestibule leading to the apartments at Windsor, opposite to the picture of the late Dean Stanley. She presented a copy of this portrait to him. The Dean used to say that among his earliest recollections was being taken to see George III., whose kindness of manner made a permanent impression on his mind.



THE NEW STEAM-BOAT INVICTA, OF THE LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER RAILWAY COMPANY'S SERVICE.